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A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

POCKET SCISSORS—A very nice article, by
Aug. 9. 13 RUFUS REED

Select Poetry.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

From the New York Tribune.

I am all alone in my slumber now;
And the midnight hour is near;
And the faggot's crack and the clock's dull tick
Are the only sounds I hear
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of gladness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all;
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall,
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come
In the garden where he played,
I shall miss him more by the fire-side,
When the flowers have all decayed.
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

I shall see his little sister again
With her playmates about the door;
And I'll watch the children in their sports,
As I never did before,
And if in the group, I see a child
That's dimpled and laughing-eyed,
I'll look to see if it may not be
The little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house,
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties;
We shall rove on the banks of the river of Peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our Heaven shall be—
The little boy that died.

Choice Miscellany.

From Sartain's Magazine.

THE RABBIT ON THE WALL.

BY MARIA J. E. BROWNE.

"He loved a picture!"

CHAPTER I.

The fireside—ay, the fireside of the poor, the humble, the obscure, the lowly—is it not the stage whereon we played those life-dreams, into which are crowded blessed scenes of pure and innocent happiness? Is it not the place where in the warm and mellow soil of the childish heart, germs of virtue take root, and sparks of genius kindle into a quenchless flame? Spring there not up from the hearthstone of poverty, gleams of light, which flash skyward, and meteor-like, leave a train of dazzling and wondrous brightness along their track?—a train that shall burn on and on, so long as the glorious monuments of immortal genius stand uncrumbling and untottering—so long as an instinctive recognition, reverence and worship of the beautiful, remains unblotted from that strange panoramic register, the human soul!

Every department of art wherein genius erects her laboratory—sculpture and painting, music, poetry, and sciences, down to these wonder-working, almost animate practical inventions, which are the crowning glory of modern days, bear me witness!

Strange it may be, but it is also true, that genius becomes stifled and suffocated in the atmosphere of voluptuousness—but it strengthens and thrives, and unfolds into the manly proportions of a Hercules, capable of gigantic labors, when its sinews are developed by many a long and fierce grapple with adversity; for it comes off conqueror, and more than conqueror in the battle, and then mounts upward higher and still higher, towards its yet unrealized conceptions of the glorious and the sublime!

Thaddeus McCalloran, an easy, indolent and kind-hearted native of the "old country," was drawn unluckily into the tide of emigration, which early set towards America. He had a thatched cottage in Ireland to shelter his wife, and his brood of little McCallorans, and his aged father and mother; and he had a "praty patch" before the cottage, and a wonderfully large and productive one it was; and he was so strong and so good-natured; he never lacked a plenty of employment, vastly more than he was willing to engage, from the neighboring land-owners. A very happy family was the McCalloran's before the emigration fever seized the husband and father. Thaddeus, willing to labor moderately from morning till night, to fill the hungry mouths which so frequently, and ever to his pride and joy, numerically increased around his board. Bridget minded the house and the children, and being moreover as "smart" as her husband was indolent; and skilful in the spinning of linen, every moment she could spare from other cares, found her fingers busy in drawing out warp or woof, for some of those exquisite fabrics, which, while they minister to the luxury of the affluent, pay but a meagre and beggarly percentage into the hand of the producer.

Thaddeus and Bridget were poor, sometimes very poor, but their parents had been poor before them.—Luxury was an abstraction they had no idea of. They were accustomed sometimes to a plenty, and anon to a scarcity, of coarse, plain food, and they had but little ambition to contend with—a truth which might be predicated of most of our depressed brethren of the Emerald Isle—they lived on from day to day, borrowing no superfluous anxieties or alarms from the stores of ill-success or misfortune, that might peradventure be garnered up for the future; still the emigration mania spread into the neighborhood, and finally seized Thaddeus with its most violent and defiant symptoms.

Bridget McCalloran expostulated and fretted about being torn from her home, and exposed with her innocent childhes, and the ould folk, to all the terrors, and horrors, and dangers of a journey over the big waters; she knew "every soul of them would be drowned in the depths of the sea, and the rest would starve;" and she "hated Ameriky," and all the world but "blessed ould Ireland," and she repeatedly declared her resolution to remain behind, "for better, for worser, if Thaddy persisted in so wild and dangerous a schame." The old father and mother wept bitter tears at the thought that the sods of their native soil couldn't cover their mouldering dust but Thaddy was immovable. America, in his eyes, had become the El Dorado, and thitherward he had determined to set his own face, and the unwilling faces of his family. The excited imagination of other adventurers as innocent of experience as himself, had inflamed his dormant fancy for once in his life, and he assured his own ready credulity, and the skepticism of his reluctant helpmate, that money was vastly plenty in America; that according to the accounts of those who had heard from there, it all but grew on the bushes, and could be had for the picking up; that work was abundant at all times and seasons, and some said it had been known to do itself! Indeed, to his vision afar off on the other side of the waters, it glowed like the very Ophir, in whose streams Midas himself had bathed, turning their sands into gold.

"And is it mad ye are, Thaddy McCalloran?" said the tearful and heart-sick Bridget, when her husband proudly informed her that the passage was really engaged for the whole family, in the steerage of the packet ship Cytheria, and that within a given time they must all go on board. "Is it mad ye are, to dhrag us all away from home, and grave to death the heart of the old mither that bare ye, to say nothing of your own wife and little ones? Sure you ought to have more heart for them that wants to lay their old boues in blessed soil, if ye care nought for your own flesh and blood," taunted Biddy, while tears poured down her cheeks.

But Biddy found that for this time, expostulation and tears were alike unavailing. Thaddy was bent on going to "Ameriky" to try his fortunes there, and to see if his fine family of boys might not turn out Presidents yet, and Kathleen, the only daughter of all the seven, might not, in blooming maidenhood, take the eye of some distinguished nobleman, (his idea of our social organization was somewhat vague and chimerical,) and become perhaps a peeress!—richer and finer than any of her ancestors had been; and would not Biddy McCalloran be proud to be mother to a peeress! No motives and no discouragements moved him—America was the goal, and nothing but America could satisfy him.

The cottage was deserted; the movables, including the grandparents and the seven children, were deposited on board the Cytheria, and she drew up her anchor, unfolded her white wings, and put out to sea, while a chorus of groans and sobbings burst from the mothers and daughters in the steerage, which wailed above the jarrings and oaths and tumult on deck, like the funeral song of hope and all that promised happiness.

The voyage was finally accomplished, but not till sorrowful experiences had been penned in the McCalloran history. Winds were boisterous and contrary, and drove the good ship far from her course. This was, however, only the beginning of sorrows. A mortal sickness broke out in their swarming steerage, caused by the fœted and pestilent atmosphere, and the fraternization of filth of every variety and description of loathsomeness. It prostrated every child of the McCalloran family, and three rosy cheeked boys, after a few days of acute and mortal suffering, closed their young eyes, and the sad parents saw the dear and cherished bodies sink to rise no more, down, down, into the cold and fathomless ocean-depths. Oh, what pangs and sorrows wrung the heart of poor Biddy, as she hushed their dying wail in her arms, and pressed her parched and feverish lips to the pestilence-infected cheeks of her expiring children! Thaddeus was stupified by the stroke, and by the remorseful self-reproaches which distracted his weak brain, and made him weep and sigh most piteously: and while Biddy, with the dauntless and untiring energy of a true mother, tenderly and softly soothed the death agonies of her children, in their convulsive conflict with the king of terrors, her husband could only stand by her side and groan, and wish himself back again in what now seemed to his repentance indeed a Paradise, the turf-walled cottage home in blessed Ireland.

When the third child had been sent to his long slumber in an ocean grave, the most imminent danger seemed to hang over the oldest boy—an open-browed, dark-haired child, the pride and favorite of his mother. Poor Biddy felt that her cup of bitterness would be drained to the dregs, if this first-born son, her best beloved, should be removed from her sight; and as she wiped the cold dew from his forehead, and moistened his burning lip, it seemed that the desperation of maternal love would chain him to life. Death stood on one side of his miserable couch, with the fatal arrow all ready to twang from the curved bow; the mother with her prevailing faith and conquering prayer on the other, and the destroying angel was bidden to "stay now his hand," for Biddy prayed with a wild and frenzied earnestness to the Saints, the "Virgin," and her "Blessed Child," to be sure—for only thus had Biddy been taught the holy religion of Jesus, and she knew no other way into the Holy of Holies, unto the mercy seat.

The gracious heart of the father who watcheth the fall of the sparrow, and listeneth to the moan of the young raven, and whose ears are ever open to our cry, read the sincere purpose of her soul, and for the sake of the "Blessed Babe of Bethlehem," the boy was given from the very grasp of death, back into the bosom of his mother.

At last, with languid steps and aching hearts, and withered hopes, the emigrants trod upon a stranger shore. Their provisions were all exhausted, their money was nearly all spent. The grandparents seemed to look longingly at the "Potter's Field," as having left behind them everything that made life dear or valuable. The surviving children were meagre and feeble, and pale—the hearts of the parents were full to the very brim of hopelessness and sorrow. But something must be done—a shelter of some kind, if it were only a shed, must be provided; food and employment must be obtained: for in this land of boasted plenty—this land flowing with milk and honey—"this land where money could be had for the picking up"—alas! the delusion!—Biddy McCalloran was resolved her remaining little ones should not starve.

A single room in a crazy old building in New York was procured, and they crowded into a hive already swarming with their disappointed and discontented countrymen. In the lapse of a few weeks the McCalloran family was diminished by the decease of the grandparents, and near them, like a fresh bud, laid to wither beside a hoar and moss-grown trunk, they buried still another boy. This latter loss, however, was made up to them in the advent of a fat and chubby child, whose enjoyment, when out of the mother's arms, seemed perfect while engaged in examining his own wonderful little hands, so round, and soft, and plump, and dimpled.

With the birth of this boy, things seemed to take a more prosperous turn. Thaddeus, to be sure, had left all of the mushroom energy that had so suddenly sprung up before his emigration, entirely behind; but he was still a very kind and docile husband, and a very fond and devoted father. Biddy resolved herself into a "Committee of Ways and Means," and her invention, like the invention of women in general, steadily kept pace with every novel emergency. She could find work for Thaddy when he could find none for himself—she could take washing and ironing from the gentle folks—alas! the swift whizzing of her dear wheel was silent—there was no spinning to be done in the land of her unwilling adoption. She could find "turnk," and "jobs," and "chores" for Johnny and Kathleen. A very thrifty and notable dame was Bridget McCalloran; by and by when the keen edge of her sorrow and disappointment had been kindly time blunted; and though her brow more frequently than of yore contracted frowningly, and her voice was sometimes elevated to a higher key than would be admissible in drawing-rooms, she managed to keep her house—if the plan of her abode might be dignified with the name—her husband and her children "in very nate and tidy thrim." They were abundantly patched, to be sure, with all sorts of colors, but never ragged or filthy; and if Bridget scolded and fretted and "twitted" unwisely, she was, nevertheless, an excellent wife, a faithful mother, and a model in many things to her proverbially negligent country-women.

CHAPTER II.

"Come now, Biddy, darlint," said Thaddy, one evening when he came in from loitering in the streets, for he had found no work that day, though his wife had no lack of washing and ironing—enough to make her feel worn and weary, for it was a sultry and suffocating evening in midsummer—and besides, the children had been unusually mischievous and troublesome, and Biddy's patience had ebbed down almost to the low-water mark. She was not, indeed, so even-tempered and gentle as she used to be in the deserted home of the "ould country," and when Thaddy came in that evening, he found things in a good deal of confusion. Mrs. McCalloran was scolding boistorously, Kathleen was pouting and snivelling, and covering her summarily boxed ears with her hands—little Mike, with tearful eyes and an angry countenance, was rubbing off the smart, which had not ceased to burn and tingle, ever since a measure of salutary discipline had been administered by the strong, horny hands of his mother, in return for his snatching the candlestick from the baby; the baby was kicking and screaming out his resentment, although the snatched candlestick had been restored; John had sought quiet in the corner, and with an earnest and thoughtful face, he was looking delightedly at an old torn picture-book, which he had the good fortune to pick up in the street.

"Come, Biddy, darlint," soothed Thaddy, "whether hadn't ye bether give over yer scoulding the childhers a bit, and be aisy for a little; no good will happen for scoulding so much."

"An I reckon ye would be afther having as much scoulding yerself, Thaddy," retorted the irritated Mrs. McCalloran, "was ye tied up from morning to night, as their mither is, with all their mouths to fill besides! Why don't ye conthrive something to plase 'em and keep 'em quiet, whin niver a bit of nothing else have ye to do?"

"That's what I will, sure," retorted Thaddy, setting down on a chair, and summoning the children smilingly about him. "Come, Kathleen, and my little Mike, we'll have some sport that will dry up your tears, and make you look smiling and happy again."

The children were in a moment by his side, and he began the performance of some simple games and pranks which very soon made Kathleen forget her red and stinging ears, and Mike the maltreatment he had suffered, in the childish heartiness of their merriment. The cloud passed away from Biddy's face, by and by, and she took up the baby in her arms, and sat down beside her husband that baby too might join in the frolic, and forget the grievances he had endured in the temporary loss of his most untoward plaything. But Johnny was too deeply absorbed in his old tattered, worn-out picture-book, to be attracted even by the gleeful shouts that rung out from the circle so happily clustered together; at last, however, with ever-increasing admiration, he laid it aside, and with his bright face sparkling with pleasure, he drew into the group.

"I wish you would make pictures, father," at length he said.

"I can, sure, my son," replied Thaddy, "an it's pieters that ye'r afther wanting—anything to plase ye darlint."

The children all fixed their wondering eyes upon him, as he took the candle from the table and placed it with the air of a magician in Kathleen's hands, that shadows might be cast more favorably on the opposite wall. They watched in amazement, the mysterious interlocking and hooking together of his fingers.

"Now look on the wall yonder," he said, "and let's see which of ye will tell me first what kind of a crathur ye see there!"

The children opened their eyes very wide and round, to take in the form and dimensions of the wonderful beast that was to be somehow inexplicably connected with the strange linking of their father's fingers. Ah! there it comes!—A head, and eyes, and ears, and legs, just like some animal. But what is it?"

"A rabbit on the wall!" repeated Kathleen and Mike; and then they all united in a chorus of glad laughter, in which the baby sympathetically joined, screaming and crowing with a hearty enthusiasm, that won a loving smile to the face of the mother, and warned her to fold her arms more securely around him, to save him from the danger of a bound into the air, in the very excess of his simple enjoyment.

"What makes it father? What?" earnestly inquired Johany, as the rabbit still lay in bold relief on the wall.

"Nothing, sure, only the candle athraming through the fingers," replied his father. "Ye can do it yerself, boys; hook your fingers together, so, and hold 'em up 'twixt the light and the wall, and ye'll have a baste of yer own."

Johnny's education in casting shadows was more delightful to him than any lessons he had ever learned; all the remainder of the evening, till long after the eyes of the other children were fast locked in slumber, the fascinated boy amused himself by removing the light from place to place, to throw the shadow of everything upon the walls. He was astonished and puzzled with the different dimensions and shapes of the shadows, according to the different distances and positions, in relation to his little flickering luminary. Breathlessly inquisitive, Johnny sought of the ignorance of his parents, the elucidation of the mystery; his mind had been suddenly quickened into vigorous action, and he was not delighted with his father's explanation, drawn, to be sure, from the best stores of his philosophy—"that it was always so, and that there was never a bit of a rason for it, only it did so." The awakened intellect of the boy panted to know the laws and the principles which governed those changes; he wondered if anybody could render a more satisfactory explanation than his father had done; he wondered if there were any books in the world that told about shadows, and if there were, how ardently he longed to be a scholar, that he might lay up in his own heart such treasures of knowledge.

It was not until after repeated admonitions from his mother, that Johnny McCalloran could be persuaded to go to bed; and then the inner chambers of his fancy were all hung about with shapes, pictures, and faces, and varying shadows, which changed and flittered marvellously.

His dreams were but a continuation of his waking fancies; he saw over again, with renewed wonder, the rabbit on the wall, and under his enchanted gaze, it seemed to unfold into a living, breathing, moving thing. Was it not the inexplicable, but spontaneous outbursting of an impulse, which, though vastly remote in its relationship, might yet claim kindred with the impulse, which, brought Pygmalion to the feet of his peerless Galatea, with a prayer that a form so divinely beautiful as the marble he had chiselled, might no longer be passionless and dead, but waken into the perfection of an actual existence?

From this hour, the battle-hour of his genius, as it were the soul of the Irish boy seemed to rise above his condition, and to tabernacle within itself. The simple and puerile engagements of the childish mind lost all its charms for him; he forgot the "chores" his mother required him to do at home; he forgot the tasks his teachers required him to learn at school—and yet, somehow, he became in a little while, both intelligent and ambitious beyond the measure of his years. He mastered the spelling-book with incredible facility, and then he trod disdainfully the simple and rudimental pathway which children are required to tread. His mind thirsted and clamored for the inbreaking of a stronger and clearer light; but his parents were very poor and ignorant, and in the lowest social position; yes, and his teachers were poor and ignorant too, and he was left to pine under an inward famine, because nobody understood or could compound the nutriment which would have given vigor. There were "immortal longings" in him—longings whose unfolding and maturing, his poverty and low station seemed likely effectually to smother; but in the depths of his soul, a heaven-lit flame struggled to burn—a flame which must be self consuming, or bursts its way into an element from which it could derive support and strength, and the quickening of a new inspiration.

John was very happy when he came in and ispated possession of a slate and pencil, all his own. Long before had he perfected himself in "charcoal sketches," with the wall, the hearth, the pavement for a canvass. Now, he would sit hour after hour, throwing upon his slate singularly natural and graceful outlines of almost everything within the range of his vision. The faces of his parents, brothers, and sister, in their many varying expressions—the cat, the table, the tea-kettle, the chairs, fancy scenes, both serious and comic—groupings, rude and undirected by scientific principles, to be sure, but strangely perfect and original. The unequivocal exponents of a latent genius they were, and they seemed to rub off from the point of his pencil, and to take form and comeliness at his will.

His parents called him a "strange and techy child," and his mother, fondly as she doated on him, began to chide him as an idle and useless boy—good for very little or nothing, when the family were forever in such need. His father, who was himself a worshipper of ease and idleness, had nevertheless, a strong anxiety that John should be useful, and by his industry fill up the vacancies in the family treasury, left by his own constitutional indolence. Thaddy not unfrequently threatened to demolish the offending slate, peremptorily forbade so much good-for-nothing scribbling, and reproved his son with a severity which brought a new light into the eye of the child, and summoned to his high and open forehead a fierce and angry knitting, before which his father sometimes involuntarily quailed, but whose true import he was too simple and ignorant to read or to interpret. Within him was an embryo spirit full of lofty thought, undefined and impalpable purposes—spectral purposes they were, with only a shadowy and vague delineation, confused and mystic to his own, as well as to the apprehension of his parents. Pity but that some "John Williamson," with Quaker solemnity, might have stood up in kind vindication of the inspiration with which the Irish child seemed endowed, arguing to the dark and insensitive parents, that "God hath bestowed on the youth a genius, and can we believe that Omnipotence bestows his gifts, but for great purposes? What God has given, who shall dare to throw away?"

Let us not estimate Almighty Wisdom by our notions; be assured we see an impulse of the Divine hand, operating toward some high and beneficient end!—perhaps a kind of reverence might have been aroused for their gifted son: but John was the son of poor, unknown, degraded Irish emigrants, and the demands of the corporeal, the gnawings of appetite, were far more clamorous and imperative than the irrepressible aspirations of the spiritual. That was a matter wholly intangible by gross understandings; they did fully realize that the body must be fed, or starve; they knew nothing of a kindred, but a loftier truth, that the mind, with its marvellous hungerings and thirstings, must be nourished too, or it will starve.

They, naturally enough, lost all forbearance for John's idle propensities, as they imagined them, and hired him out, at a good chance, to clean gutters and watch swine; low and loathsome drudgery, from which the high soul of the boy revolted and recoiled, and by and by, after storms of hard words between father and son, and an unmerciful whipping for his obstinacy and rebellion, John's share of the potatoes was left to increase the rations of the other hungry mouths—John's straw pallet in the garret—the dearest place in the house to him, for it had been turned into an incipient studio—was untenanted, and he had disappeared, no one knew whither.

At first they passionately cursed their ungrateful child for his desertion, just as his labor began to be productive, and the possession of him a benefit—and then came a hot unnatural transition of feeling, and they grieved over absence and unknown fate, more bitterly than they would have grieved to lay him peacefully at rest in the burial-place.

CHAPTER III.

The years which followed—years in which no tidings came of the runaway son—were years of wretchedness indeed to the McCalloran family. Thaddeus became confirmed in his habits of indolence—he contracted, moreover, vicious and ruinous appetites—wasted Biddy's laboriously-gained pittances at the tippling houses—swaggered, and swore, and rioted in the streets—raved, quarrelled, or slept, at home—a miserable, loathsome, bloated victim of intemperance. With such a fire kindled at the root of domestic happiness, no wonder Biddy grew negligent, and irritable, and violent, under the abuse she endured, and the suffering and burdens she was forced to bear. Biddy McCalloran was born with a gentle heart—drunkeness was a vice she abhorred and could by no means pardon, especially when it took the bread from the mouths of her children, and turned her home, low and poor as it was at best, into a haunt for a foul imbruted creature, who was her torment rather than her helpmate. She hated everything in life, except the swarm of meagre, squalid, tattered children, that kept continually increasing around her—a scarcity of everything else, there's children enough—and she prayed passionately to the saints that she might die, only that her eyes longed for one more sight of her "swate and darling Johnny, an' he were yet above ground."

Darkness had thus settled heavily about the household of the emigrant, when one morning in the midst of a noisy altercation between Thaddeus and Biddy for the possession of a sixpence, the last they could command, a stranger suddenly halted before the door. Hostilities were suspended to look at him, for he stood long and silently gazing at the combatants, as if he were rivetted to the ground whereupon his feet rested. He was a young man of commanding appearance, and his whole figure exhibited those grand and manly proportions, which might serve as a model for the chiselling of an Adam in Paradise. His hair was dark and swept carelessly back from a very white forehead—his eyes were blue, and wore a strangely spiritual expression,—and the lower part of his fine face was concealed by a profuse growth of black whiskers. The children, boys and girls of all sizes, from a lad of fourteen or fifteen, down to a "toddling baby," had taken to flight, or been ejected from the door in the warmth of the contention within; and there they were fraternizing harmoniously with boon companions—the swine that were lolling and grunting in the sunshine—instinctively, they gathered about their naked legs the fragments of their rent garments, and then stole timidly up to the stranger, to stare in his face with eyes and mouths inquisitively open. The pigs, and dogs, and cats, and poultry in the immediate neighborhood, seemed drawn by the same magnetism, and ranged themselves in an indiscriminate cluster about him, the swine and the dogs erecting their noses inquiringly, and ruffling their filth-laden bristles—the poultry expressing their sense of the advent of a stranger by stealthy upward glances, and a chorus of continuous cacklings. The visitor kicked a few of the lower animals aside, to open for himself a pathway to the door, and then laying his large white hand on the head of the oldest boy, he said—

"Can you tell me who lives here, my boy? What is your name?"

"Tommy McCalloran," replied the lad, thrusting his fingers into his mouth.

"And are these your father and mother?"

"Why don't ye beg something of the gintleman, Tommy?" interposed Mrs. McCalloran. "Plase yer honor, we're all starving—all starving," she emphasized, "for the rason that Thaddy McCalloran there, is such a lazy drunken baste of a husband."

Thaddy fixed his stupid eyes on his wife, and was about to retort, when the stranger stepped within the door, and inquired of Biddy without noticing her husband—

"Are these *all* your children?"

"No, yer honor, not all. Kathleen is away off in the country at service, and she spends all her gains in finery, the hussy, instead of helping her poor mither a bit," replied Biddy. And then in a lower voice, she added, "There was our swate Johnny—our darling eldest boy—the child of his mither's heart. But something bewitched him, like, and he took to ways we did'nt understand, and now he's gone—ah! more'n twelve years ago! I reckon he's among the saints in heaven!" The long sealed fountain of tears burst open, and the mother wept.

There was a sudden retreat of the blood from the stranger's cheek and lip—an expression of marked agony swept swiftly across his face, and he wiped the perspiration from his forehead. The mother resumed her family history in a moment.

"We laid little Mike, the darlint, in the church-yard yonder, where ye see the blessed cross—and we buried three boys in the big waters when we came from the ould country. Alack-a-day!" she continued, dashing off the streaming tears from her cheeks with her rough and brawny hand, "we were happy in Ireland, but sure we're wretched enough here: Ameriky may be a good country for them that belongs here, but it's sure a wretched place for the like of us!"

"You seem to be wretched," replied the visiter, kindly; "what can be done for you?"

"I can bear anything but that my innocent childers should starve," said Biddy, casting a frowning look at her husband; "It was only a wee morsel I could give them for breakfast, and niver a bit have I tasted myself—"

"Should you be thankful to have all their wants supplied, and would *he* be a man again?" said the stranger, pointing his long finger at Thaddy, who by this time had melted into a fit of silly weeping. "I love your country, and can do you good—will you promise me, Thaddy McCalloran, to be a sober man, and a husband and father, if I furnish your table with food, and your children with clothing?"

The whole family stared at the visitor with mute surprise, and overawed by his vehemence, Thaddy uttered an audible "Yes!"

"Then I promise, that before the sunsetting, this miserable and grief-worn woman, with her children, shall be decently apparelled, and there shall be no want of food in your hovel. Besides," he added, taking some mysterious-looking little printed papers from his pocket, and handing them to Biddy—"I came to invite you to an entertainment to-night at —— Hall. Will you keep sober, and bring Biddy before eight o'clock?"

By this time, the inside of the Irish hovel was quite a scene of excitement. Hostilities had entirely ceased between the husband and wife, and the children had summoned boldness to approach the stranger, and by actual examination, discover if he were really "live flesh and blood," or a spirit. They investigated his hat, his boots, his broadcloth, his gloves, and his seals—they pulled his handkerchief from his pocket, and quarrelled for his cane. Astonishment had brought Thaddy back into a somewhat more rational condition, and he was ready to make a thousand promises, if so many had been required of him.

The visitor departed; but he was true to his word.—Before the night the whole family were tidily washed and clad, and had become the envy of all their aged and less fortunate neighbors, and such a dinner, such a plenteful dinner, as that day came to their heretofore scanty and miserable board—surely never had the young McCallorans dreamed of so many luxuries. Biddy's eyes overflowed with tears, and she declared her good factor could be none other that St. Patrick himself, come down from Heaven to visit them.

The evening came, and after a variety of bribes and some more decided "suasion," Tommy was induced to mind the younger children, while their father and mother went away. With lighter hearts than they had carried in their bosoms since they came to America, the Irish emigrant and his wife walked peacefully, even lovingly, through the streets, till they reached the entrance of ——Hall. A gentleman at the door received their tickets, and politely ushered them into a room, so lofty and so large, and so splendidly illuminated with dazling gas-lights, that they were bewildered with surprise and curious wonder. Amidst all the throng that densely crowded the room, gazing admiringly at an array of exquisitely delineate landscapes, solitary figures, and groupings of human beings, so perfect, one might almost fancy they were living and breathing on the canvass, the stranger who had visited the McCallorans in the morning, spied the shrinking and diffident pair, and made his way through the crowd of beauty and fashion to their side. Cordially shaking hands with them as if they had been old acquaintances, he expressed the satisfaction he felt that they had kept their word to him, and then he tried to relieve their embarrassment and confusion, by leading them from picture to picture, and explaining one after another, with an enthusiasm which absorbed their attention, and excited their amazement far more than the wonderful genius embodied in the scenes to which he sought to attract them. He managed to keep them engaged till nearly all the visitors arrived, and then he led them to a picture which had been concealed by drapery; and, placing them before it, he stepped a few paces aside to watch the workings of their countenances as they gazed, while large drops of perspiration gathered on his forehead.

The painting represented a family group, consisting of a mild and happy looking father and mother, surrounded by four joyous looking children. The fingers of the father were curiously interlocked, and the eldest boy was gazing with rapt earnestness on the shadow which fell from his father's fingers and took the form of a rabbit on the opposite wall.

Thaddeus and Bridget stared intently at the vision.—Oh, how the scroll of memory suddenly sundered its clasp, and unrolled itself far back into the pages of the past! Bridget drew her hand across her eyes, as if she would clear away the mists from her dizzy recollection and then sinking down under the weight of her emotion, she said, softly—

"There is yer own self, when ye were my sweetheart, in the days when we were young and happy, Thaddy

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851.

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democratic voters of the various boroughs, wards and townships in this County, are requested to assemble at their various places of holding elections, on Saturday, Sept. 6th, at 4 o'clock, to appoint two persons to represent them in County Convention, to be held at the Court House in the City of Erie, on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1851, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Conferees to the Judicial Convention to nominate a President Judge of this District, and to nominate a county ticket if it be deemed advisable, and attend to such other business as may be laid before the Convention.

JAMES DUNLAP,
A. P. DURLIN,
R. S. BRAWLEY,
BENJ. GRANT,
J. S. BARNES,
P. P. JUDSON,
WM. WEED,
} Democratic County Committee.

Erie, Aug. 30, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

☞ Want of room compels us to defer noticing several matters claiming attention this week—among them the extraordinary claim set up by the *Gazette*, in its article headed "Elijah Babbitt," that that gentleman is the "Blackstone" of the Erie Bar.

☞ PROTHONOTARY.—We have been requested to say that the friends of SAMUEL PERLEY, for Prothonotor, will support at the Whig primary meetings this evening, J. H. FULLERTON and MATTHEW R. BARR, in the West Ward, and JAMES D DUNLAP and J. B. SMITH, in the East Ward, for delegates to the Whig County Convention.

☞ We learn that the Waterford and Marvin's Mills plank road is being surveyed, and that there is every prospect of the early commencement and completion of the road. This will give us a continuous plank road to Meadville.

An Outrageous Slander.

The Washington *Union* is guilty of a most outrageous slander upon the Democracy of this Congressional district. In its list of members of the next Congress, it puts down this district as having disgraced itself by the election of *John H. Walker*, whereas that person was defeated by Hon. C. B. CURTIS, by something over a hundred. The *Union* had better correct its list, for it can rest assured John H. Walker will not represent the 23d district of Pennsylvania in the 32d Congress.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Meeting at Union.

We did not have the pleasure of attending the meeting of the friends of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at Union, on Saturday last, but we learn the gathering was highly respectable as to numbers, and the feeling manifested by the people of that section of the county of the right sort. We are assured that, with proper exertions, a considerable amount of subscription can be procured in that township—say from $30,000 to $ 1,000—some of which has already been subscribed, and more would have been, had not an attempt been made to turn the popularity of that project to political account, by some whose fealty to the Sunbury road is of a very recent date indeed. So apparent was this, that we understand quite a scene took place between the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, W. Benson, Esq, and one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature, in which divers naughty words were used, and a resort to the "*Hyer* law" only prevented by the interference of friends. But as this is purely a quarrel between rival factions in the whig ranks, rendered a little warm by the near approach of the time for nominating a county ticket, we will not interfere, or approve or condemn either side. We sincerely trust, however, that the zeal for this great work manifested just now in certain quarters will not subside as soon as the election is over, but, in the language and spirit of the last and most important resolution of the Union meeting, the successful and the unsuccessful will unite in asking that the county be allowed to subscribe the sum of $300,000, or as much more as may be deemed necessary to render the success of the work certain.

The Cuba News.

The Cuba news in another column is glorious if it may be relied upon, and we can see no reason to doubt it, as the same reports, or nearly so, have reached this country at two different points, New Orleans and Savannah. By these arrivals, says the Buffalo *Courirr*, the rumored defeat of Lopez and the capture of himself and his forces, is not only contradicted but satisfactorily disproved, and it would appear that they have been successful in one hotly contested fight—routing the Spanish forces and killing their Commander-in-Chief and several officers. Assuming that these advices are reliable, those engaged with Lopez in the last expedition have maintained their position against the entire Spanish army for two weeks, in the heart of the Island, and at latest dates, after having engaged the enemy, were on the advance, and within a few miles of Havana! The liberating force was at these dates estimated at 2500, and by some as high as 4000. If this proves correct, it will naturally be asked, from what quarter have such numbers been gathered to the standard of rebellion and independence? Evidently not from the United States. There have been no accessions to the force of Lopez, from our shores, since the landing of the first expedition, or none of which we have heard. His ranks thinned by the capture and subsequent massacre of one eighth of those composing the expedition, must have been recruited from the inhabitants of Cuba, and for the means of subsistence also, he and his men must have been dependant upon the Cubans. These facts once established, and the whole case assumes a different aspect. If proved to the satisfaction of the people of the United States, the liberation of Cuba by the subversion of her present tyrannical government, need not be doubted. Some may doubt it, and declaim against it, and even our authorities at Washington affect to use the power entrusted to them, to prevent it, but the event will not be long delayed, and we shall "rejoice" when the last vestige of European despotism vanishes from our continent.

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The September number of this beautifully printed and well conducted monthly has been received. The contents of the present number are generally original, and are from the pens of the most gifted writers in the United States. The International, without exception, is the best monthly published in the world. Three dollars a year. Stringer and Townsend, 225 Broadway New York.

☞ THIS AND THAT.—The *Whig administration* turned the *brave Gen. Joseph Lane* from the post of Governor of the Oregon Territory, and "Butcher Ewing," from his place in the Senate, undertook to justify the act on the ground of neglect of duty. *The people of Oregon*, thereupon, took up Gen. Lane, and elected him as their Delegate to Congress, by a majority of two thousand.

☞ The Erie Observer complains of a scarcity of bricklayers in that city. For this, there may be some cause; but we'll bet there are plenty of chaps in Erie "laid" with "bricks" every day. The fashion of carrying a "brick in the hat" prevails extensively there.—*Oswego Palladium.*

That is an unmitigated slander. Instead of "bricks in the hat" Father Matthew's medals are now all the rage: so take that back if you please.

Gov. Johnston and his Claims.

Among other charges brought against the Democracy by Gov. Johnston in his speech to his *three hundred hearers* in this city, was one that through the operation of the tariff of '46 the value of property in certain counties had decreased, and consequently the revenues of the commonwealth had been injuriously affected thereby; and the said functionary took great credit to himself for having been able, under such circumstances, to "pay off" some few hundred thousand dollars of our State debt. Certainly the Governor ought to receive all the credit he is entitled to, and we for one are determined he shall have it—but we are far from willing that he shall have more. Now, while the Governor *claims* to have paid off a few thousand dollars of the State debt, by the help of the people's cash, we claim that the said Governor has done as much as any other man—nay, more than most of Pennsylvania's officials, to increase that debt in times past. As Greeley would say, *all* "the figures are not just at our hand," but the facts we think cannot be disputed. Thus, for instance, the *fact* will not be disputed that Johnston voted to throw away $105,000 on the Gettysburg "tape-worm:" and $133,000 on the Sinnemahoning extension; $150,000 on the Dansville and Pottsville railroad; $600,000 on the Union canal; $120,000 on the Norristown railroad; and $75,000 on the Kittanning feeder—manking in all the nice little sum of $1,423,000, on projects and improvements from which the treasury of the State has *been benefitted* scarcely a dollar. Admitting Johnston's claim, therefore, which we are far from doing, that *he* has reduced the State debt a few hundred thousand while he has been Governor, and place the millions he thus voted to squander on the opposite page of the Ledger, and we find him still the debtor of the people to an enormous amount. These figures we have given are but a small item in the debt creating history of Wm. F. Johnston, but they are sufficient for our present purpose. Were they not, we might show how he was instrumental in fastening the depreciated "relief issue," with all its attendant evils, upon the State; and how, even at the last session of our Legislature, he was anxious to re-enact that disreputable financial operation. But it is not legitimately within the scope of our present purpose, and we forbear. The Governor's claim, that the resources of the State have been decreased through *the operation of the tariff of '46, does not appear to rest* upon a much better foundation than his exclusive claim to economy, for while we find that in two or three counties the Board of Revenue Commissioners have apportioned them a less sum to pay, the aggregate increase of taxation in the State is enormous—and that, too, in some of the greatest iron-producing counties this side of the mountains. We need but instance Clarion, which of all others, if our worthy Governor's theory be correct, ought to show a great decrease; but instead we find the increased taxation in that iron county of '49 and '50, over '46 and '47 to be $1,212 04. This, we think, effectually puts to flight this fallacy of the Governor; and it also leads us to another equally as glaring. It will be recollected his Excellency claimed, in the speech before mentioned, that while he had paid a portion of the State debt, the taxes of the State had been materially lessened. The Governor is evidently afflicted with a short memory. Just now the tariff of '46 was very much to be deprecated because it had been the cause of reducing the resources of the commonwealth; but now the Governor is upon another hobby, and he tells us that through *his* economy and superior management he has paid a portion of the State debt, and at the same time lessened the burthens of the people. That is, when it becomes necessary to denounce the tariff, the Governor claims that it has lessened the revenues—but when if is necessary to indulge in a little self-glorification, then his superior management *and economy has enabled the State to dispense with* a certain amount of taxation! O, most consistent Governor! But have the burthens of the people been lighter under the administration of Wm. F. Johnston? Again we revert to facts and figures. The editor of the Harrisburg *Iuvestigator* has given much attention to this subject; and has furnished a detailed statement, giving the the amount of taxes furnished during 1846-7—being two years of Gov. Shunk's administration—and 1849-50—two years of the administration of Gov. Johnston; 1848 being divided between the two administrations. From this statement it appears that the increased taxation of this county alone in the last two years, over the two former, was $1,233 36; and the entire increase of taxation for the State amounts to the very considerable sum of *two hundred and forty-two thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-seven cents.*

This statement is really startling; and any one must wonder how a man filling the post of Governor of one of the greatest States in the Union should be able to bring himself to such a level as would admit of his making such a statement. But the intelligent reader can judge for himself respecting the probable motives that would be likely to actuate the two men who are thus brought into juxtaposition. On the one hand we have the report of the Auditor of the State, and on the other a rather unscrupulous partizan candidate for the office of Governor, who has been for many weeks electioneering throughout the State, at the *expense of the People*; or, as the *Investigator* well expresses it: "On the one hand you have the assertion of Gov. Johnston, made when flushed with excitement, to an assemblage of his political friends, the very hour in which they resolved again to rally under his banner to overthrow the Democracy of Pennsylvania. On the other hand you have the official report of a sworn officer of the government, whose duty it is to receive and record the returns of taxes assessed in each county, and who has given in the report from which we quote, an exact, accurate, and detailed statement of such taxes for ten successive years. This report tells you that your taxes, for the last two years, *have not been lessened*; but on the contrary, that, during the very time in which Gov. Johnston boasts of having collected a less amount, the taxation of the Commonwealth has been increased upon the farmers and others in Pennsylvania, during two years of his administration, precisely $242,397 47."

We might leave his Excellency here, but we scarcely think it right, for having commenced exposing his fallacies, misrepresentations and evasions, it is but just we should not allow the following to escape notice. The Governor and his friends claim that he has re-established the credit of the commonwealth, and paid off a portion of the public debt. To the first of these claims, we have but to refer the reader to the official record, where he will find that under the Administration of Gov. Shunk, the State Treasurer, Col Snowden, paid the interest on *the public debt promptly, and it has continued to be paid* to this time. So much for Johnston's claim to the honor of re-establishing the credit of the commonwealth. As to paying off the public debt, let us see how Johnston's administration and Shunk's compare in that respect. From a letter of Col. Snowden, who of all men in the State is most conversant with its financial affairs we copy the following as conclusive:

The following statement I have prepared from copies of official reports now in my possession. It, therefore, may be relied on as being accurate:

State Debt—	Dec. 1, 1845,	$30,986,393 22
"	Jan. 1, 1847,	50,739,578 00
"	Jan. 1, 1848,	40,578,949 51
"	Dec. 1, 1848,	40,474,736 93
"	Dec. 1, 1849,	40,397,673 92
"	Dec. 1, 1850,	40,316,363 44

DEBT PAID.

$246,816 22—	Shunk, Governor;	Snowden,	Treasurer.
160,627 49	" "	Banks,	"
104,212 58	" "	Plumer,	"
77,063 10—	Johnston, "	Ball,	"
81,311 48	" "	Bickel,	"

RECAPITULATION.

Debt paid in Gov. Shunk's Administration,	$511,656 29
Debt paid in Gov. Johnston's Administration,	158,374 58

We agree with the Colonel, that "these are remarkable figures, in view of Gov. Johnston's arrogant pretensions," and here we leave the subject.

☞ A LARGE HAIL STONE.—The Boston *Times* says it learns from a reliable source that a lump of hail, weighing *two hundred and seventeen pounds*, fell near Dover, N. H., on the 20th inst. The mass was observed at a considerable elevation before it descended, and created no little alarm among a number of people. It fortunately fell in a bog, and did no other damage than to throw up mud and dirt upon all who were in the vicinity.

Political Prospects in the County!

To-day the Whigs in this county choose delegates to a Convention of their party, to be held on the 10th inst., to nominate candidates for county officers. As a whig nomination is here equivalent to an election, there is, of course, no little anxiety felt by the expectants; hence we find log-rolling, timber-hewing, and other "feats of the political ring," known to the wire-workers, in great request. Who will come out ahead, we cannot now predict; but that there will be much disappointment, and some swearing, on the 11th of September, we have abundance of evidence to predicate an opinion upon. How can it be otherwise, when every third man one meets is a candidate. Here we have seven or eight candidates for the Legislature, two for Prothonotary, four for Register, half a dozen for Coroner, as many for Commissioner, and for the other offices there is no lack, though the pay is little and the honor less. They *serve*, however, to reward those whose fealty needs plastering occasionally with the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table." The great contest, however, will be over the Register and Recorder and members of the Legislature. In regard to the latter we have been most grossly slandered by some of the candidates, or their friends. We hear that it is reported in the country, for the purpose of defeating W. S. Lane, Esq, that he is the "candidate of the *Observer*." We do not think this would be much of a slander upon Mr. L, even if it were true, for if he was the "candidate of the *Observer*" it would be something to be proud of; but it is a slander upon us. We have no candidates in the Whig ranks, and least of all, W. S. Lane, Esq. Were we to pick from the rank and file of Whiggery, we should choose some one who at least would be disposed to treat us fairly—to speak of us and our principles as they honestly deserved, and who would not, as the gentleman named has repeatedly done, found his political harrangues before the faithful, upon "that vile loco-foco sheet, the *Observer*." No, the ranks of whiggery does not contain a candidate for whose success or defeat in the Whig convention the *Observer* cares one straw, and the assertion that there is by any of the candidates or their friends, only betrays their own weakness, while it is an indirect acknowledgment that, however much some of our opponents have heretofore derided the influence and character of this paper and its manage*ment, they are still fearful of its influence even among* whigs.

"The *Observer*, in contradiction of some remarks offered by us last week, insists that there *are* persons here whose course indicates hostility to the proposed Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Any notice of a charge so unfounded and ridiculous would be out of place. Nobody believes it, not even the editor of the *Observer* himself:

'Ha, ha, ha, upon my word,
The thought's as laughably absurd
As anything I ever heard!'"

It is needless to say the above is from the *Gazette*, and we submit to an *intelligent* public *if it is a dignified or* even sensible way of disproving a question of its own raising. How stand the facts? Last week our cotemporary, in defending one of his political friends, a candidate for nomination, took occasion to make the gratuitous assertion that it was silly to charge upon any man in this community hostility to the Sunbury and Erie road. We deemed it due to the "truth of history" to say that if the acts and votes, private and legislative, of the Senator from Erie county, were any criterions to judge by, the assertion was altogether too broad—that he, and those who sustained him had been arrayed in opposition to that road—and we cited the Susquehanna railroad charter, which that Senator procured the passage of, and the columns of the *Gazette*, as evidence. To this the *Gazette* replies as above. We do not dispute, nor did not last week, that the Senator from Erie, and those who think the sun *rises and sets at his will, are now favorable* to the Sunbury and Erie road—but we do contend that they are only so because they can't help themselves. They attempted to defeat it, but their tools were not of the right temper. They attempted to stay the torrent that is rushing that way, and hence the voting down of the resolutions offered by Wm. S. Lane, Esq, at the meeting in the Court House soon after the re-organization of the company, and which will be found in the *Chronicle* this week, but the torrent would not be stayed, but on the contrary has very nearly overpowered them; consequently they *have been forced to acknowledge*, by acts, that they were then wrong—to come down from their heretofore pretended claim of perfection, and say they have been in error. We are willing to take them into the ranks of the friends of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, but they must acknowledge their past errors first. They must not attempt to sneak in, as the *Gazette* is doing, and then claim to "have advocated the project with more devoted zeal" than everybody else. By the by, has the *Gazette* any recollection of an article it published, with commendation, from a Clinton County paper, ridiculing the Committee sent by the directors of the Sunbury road to commence work on the road previous the first of June, in order to save the charter? That article spoke of the committee as "marching up the hill, and then marching down again," and that article was dictated by the fiercest opposition to the Sunbury road, by a friend of the Williamsport and Elmyra road, a *rival interest*? Has it any recollection of several other articles, all of the same tenor? Has it any recollection of taking articles in favor of the Sunbury and Erie road, and giving them as public opinions in favor of Walker's bastard charter, called the Susquehanna and Erie road, and then, when the fraud was exposed, excusing itself with the plea that it was a mistake? Has it any recollection of throwing cold water upon the road repeatedly from the time Walker turned his batteries upon it, until the Editor returned from Philadelphia, where he found that his favorite bantling, the aforesaid Susquehanna charter, had not one friend—not one? If the *Gazette* has not, others have—hence, such undignified responses as the above won't go down with the people just now!

☞ MUCH TRUTH IN IT.—We often see a great deal of truth expressed in a very few words in some of the money articles of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. For instance, the other day, in commenting upon the "late flurry in the money market" of our Eastern cities, the writer of those articles very philosophically and truthfully remarks, "There is no question that, too generally, very large and very long credits have been *given in business for the* last two or three years—credits yearly growing larger and longer—steadily engendering more of idleness and profligacy in those who receive it, until now, when farther credit is stopped, failures follow, and *bankrupts find it convenient* to saddle the *cause upon that stalking horse*, the Tariff, and run off with a rigmarole of words upon imports, and a lessened supply of the precious metals. It is soothing to the feelings of failing individuals to centre the cause of their misfortunes *somewhere other than on their own want of prudence and foresight*, and if the policy of the *Government* can plausibly be made the offender, why, well. The Government never contradicts the complaint, and the failing may again enter business, his reputation as a business man unscathed. If people will pay their debts a little more as they go, and be careful to live within their income, the policy of their Government need not much disturb them. Imports may be large or small, and still their affairs will not be materially disturbed. But *improvidence will almost always end in bankruptcy, whether Tariffs are high or low.*" There is plain truth for you, and if our whig politicians would ponder it well, we should hear a good deal less from them, and the people, the working, reading people, place more confidence in their complaints than they now do.

☞ THE PRESIDENCY.—The Democrats of Mifflin' Huntington, and Montour counties, at their recent county Conventions, passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Lewis Cass for the Presidency. The Democrats of Allegheny, Warren, and Lebanon counties, have declared for Mr. Buchanan.

☞ A PARSON'S OPINION.—The whig editors about here are fond of picking up the sayings and doings of their friend Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesboro, Tenn. *Whig*. Here is one of his sayings which they have not yet echoed:

"Mr. Fillmore or Gen. Scott will be the whig candidate for the Presidency, in 1852, as all can now see.—Should Mr. Fillmore be a candidate, we will do battle in his cause to the very best of our humble abilities; should Gen. Scott be the candidate, *we will not support him under any circumstances whatever*, having no CONFIDENCE IN THE MAN."

Whig Threatenings and Certificates.

We find in the *Gazette* a card, signed by the Whig members of the bar of this county, certifying that the whig candidate for Judge of this district is their choice for the office of President Judge, and that any assertion to the contrary is false. These gentlemen, we apprehend, have put *themselves to unnecessary trouble in this matter.* We have never heard it intimated that Mr. Babbitt was not their choice, and we doubt a good deal whether a contrary opinion was ever expressed, except at the instigation of "A Member of the Erie Bar," who, by the by, is the getter up of this certificate for the purpose, evidently, of giving him an opportunity of "spreading himself" in the communication preceding the manifesto. To this "pronunciamento" we have certainly nothing to say, but we should really like to know whether the very respectable gentlemen whose names are attached to it, endorse its sentiments and statements. We, of course, cannot notice that production as it now stands, but certainly we will do so to the best of our ability, if they will say, or any one of them say, that they endorse it. As it now stands, it has that appearance; and not only so, but it has also the appearance of having the sanction of Mr. B. himself. Now, it certainly does not look well in a candidate for the Judicial ermine, or in those who manifest so much solicitude for his elevation, to open the campaign *with threats* of using the power he is seeking, to muzzle the press. In that communication it is gravely announced that to speak of a whig candidate for Judge, except in terms of fulsome flattery and sickening laudation, is to "affect injuriously the peace, harmony, and welfare of community;" and that the abuse so offending "ought to be presented as a *public nuisance.*" In other words, because we have dared to exercise our undoubted *rights of canvassing the claims and qualifications* of a candidate for office—because we have spoken of Elijah Babbitt's *professional* character—not his private character—as a residence here of fifteen years has revealed it to us, we are threatened by somebody—the Lord knows who—perhaps it may be Mr. B. himself, but certainly by some one of the gentlemen signing the card—with the terrors of some modern "sedition law." We know that in France the press is sometimes declared a "nuisance," and suppressed by the strong arm of the Law—we know that in Cuba, that worse than Russian *despotism*, it is a capital offence to publish anything not relished by the Captain General, and the person so offending is summarily disposed of by an officer and a file of soldiers—but we have yet to learn that Erie county, whig though it be, is governed by any such laws. We shall, therefore, canvass the claims of Mr. B. or any other candidate before the people, as to us seems best; and while we shall not, as we have said before, assail the private character of any man, we have a duty to perform to the public which must be fulfilled. We have said thus much, not in reply to the anonymous communication containing the threat referred to, but to let the gentlemen who *seemingly* endorse it, know just how and where we stand.

"Straws Show," &c.

The *Pennsylvanian* says the appearance of Col. Bigler, his manly and courteous bearing, and his frank, straight-forward and consistent speeches upon the political topics now under discussion, throughout the State and the Nation, are continually making inroads into the ranks of the Opposition. At almost every meeting he has yet spoken to he has received voluntarily assurances *of support from some of his party opponents.* Several incidents of this character have already been published in this paper, and these and many others are familiar to our readers. We have now another instance to record.—When Col. Bigler was in Berks county last week, and had just fulfilled his engagements there, he was visited by two whig citizens of Womelsdorf, with a request to go over to that place to address a meeting of his friends there. Col. B. of course accepted so flattering an invitation, and went over to Womelsdorf, where the two gentlemen alluded to, with some others, had arranged the most gratifying affair, in the way of a political demonstration, that had ever been seen in that place.—They were very zealous and active throughout the whole matter, insisting all the time that the Democrats of Berks had had more than their share of Col. Bigler in that vicinity, and it was no more than fair that that some of *the other side, who were going to vote for him*, should enjoy some part of the pleasure of his company and conversation. The same two whigs—one of whom, Col E. P. Smith, of Womelsdorf, is about to take the stump for Col Bigler—afterwards conveyed him to the Democrat meeting in Lancaster, on Tuesday, in their own carriage. Such is the state of feeling for our candidate for Governor, and we may add that it is as general as it is gratifying.

☞ WHERE IS HE?—The Washington Telegraph is anxious to find out the whereabouts of Don Nicholas P. Trist, the great Treaty-maker, who went to Mexico to make a treaty, and *who made it*, even after our Government had sent word to him not to do so, and had recalled him? He started for Mexico, resolved or instructed to pay no respect to Major General Scott. But when he approached near unto "the greatest Captain of the Age," he fell to admiring him, and wrote home to that purport. Don't make the treaty, then, exclaimed the Government? Ah, but said Don Nicholas, it is what I came for.—General Butler threatened to march him out of the country, with a military escort. Never you mind, General, said Don Nicholas, the treaty must be made, and it was made and sent home. It was sent to the Senate with the particulars, and the Senate said *let it stand*, and it became law. Hurza, say we, then, for Don Nicholas P. Trist! *Where is he?*

☞ DISGUSTED.—The Albany Knickerbocker appears to be disgusted with the perverseness of its whig brethern in taking the wrong side of every question that comes up. Speaking of the course pursued by a large portion of the whig papers, with reference to the troubles in Cuba, the Knickerbocker says:

"When the whig party elects a President, 'it is by the grace of God;' for they know no more about discretion than they do about the mysteries of the apocalypse.—We care not what question arises, if it's possible for the party to "put its foot" in an unpopular trap it is sure to do so. It is this determination to commit suicide, on the part of their opponents, which enables the Democrats to effect all their victories."

☞ Mrs Hannah Dodson, a very worthy woman, died in Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 12 inst., at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. She was the wife of Lambert Dodson, a revolutionary soldier, who had been in the battle of Yorktown. Up to within a very few weeks of her death she enjoyed excellent health and was remarkably lively and cheerful.

The Philadelphia *American*, referring to the fact that two democratic papers in this State have hoisted the name of Gen. John E. Wool for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, says there is an old adage about going out for wool and coming home shorn.—*Buff. Commercial.*

And very applicable it is, too, though not in the cases referred to. It will be recollected our whig friends, as was their wont, after the successful bravery of Wool at Buena Vista, claimed him as a true blue whig; but it soon turned out he was a true democrat, "died in the Wool;" and here is where the adage applies—the whigs went out after Wool, and came back shorn.

☞ SUICIDE OF A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Suicide of Hon. Luke Woodbury, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is confirmed. He hung himself in his barn between the hours of 8 and 11 on Wednesday. The day before his death he prepared his will, making many bequests. He was 55 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. Mr. Woodbury had for several years held the office of Judge of probate, and was much esteemed by his neighbors. No cause for the act is known beyond that of ill-health. There is no reasonable doubt that Mr. Woodbury would have been chosen governor of New Hampshire in March, next. James Sullivan, of Exeter, will probably now be the candidate of the democrats.

☞ Harris has got some of the best peaches, grapes, melons and oysters, ever brought to this market. We have a most astonishingly correct "peach taste," besides we are not slow in the grape and melon line, hence we speak what we do know in this matter. Call upon him and see for yourself.

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DASHES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ The "Second Advent" tent has taken itself aboard a steamboat, and left us. Its proprietors did'nt make a fortune here.

☞ Sugar from the juice of water-melons has been manufactured at Chicago. It is said to be pure and deciously sweet.

☞ *Names.*—The New York *Sun* retaliates upon those who call the Cuban expeditionists "Fillbusters" with the appellation Fillmoreboosters.

☞ Somebody thinks, with regard to potatoes, that there is more disease in the imagination than the potatoes. They turn out pretty well.

☞ "*Men* and *Women*," says an exchange, "have become extinct: they died about sixty years ago and left no heirs." *Ladies* and *gentlemen* have usurped their places.

☞ The person murdered at Havanna, named Thos. C. James, was not, as we surmised last week, from this city. Letters published from him show that he was from New Orleans.

☞ The news from Cuba brought by the Empire City detailed accounts of which we publish, is not as late as that brought to Savannah and New Orleans by the Merchant and Cincinnati.

☞ When you hear whigs proclaim that Gov. Johnston is opposed to taxation, refer them to his message of 1849, in favor of a sinking fund, and show them that he recommened "increased taxation."

☞ A naughty husband named Daniel McClennand, at Cleveland, discharged a pistol at his wife, a few days since,—the ball cut through her dress and slightly wounded her hip. He was of course committed.

☞ They do say, if the ladies wear short dresses, they must mend their stockings. But many fashionables here being too ignorant and lazy to do that fear the expose and therfore drag their skirts. O! for shame.

☞ The result in Kentucky is worth half a dozen Democratic victories in other States. There is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine that need no repentance; especially if the sinner is a hopeless old one like Kentucky.

☞ Politicians are active just now, though "political" meetings are scarce. "Railroad" meetings, it has been found, answer their purpose much better. Lord, how this world is given to humbuggery!

☞ *What a Question*.—An exchange propounds the important question, "What need is there of Lawyers?" We expect the next question the fellow will ask will be, "What need is there of Leeches?"

☞ *Editor in Luck.*—The publisher of the Warsaw Western New Yorker, acknowledges the receipt of a barrel of Flour, made from new wheat, a paper of Baking Powder, two chickens and a kitten! He is just commencing to keep house.

☞ One of the provisions of the new Constitution of Virginia will prevent the Democracy of that State from conferring on Father Ritchie the nomination for Governor. He will be ineligible, if elected, on account of his being so lately a non-resident.

☞ *Godey*, for September, is on our table, embellished and adorned in its usual fascinating style; and filled with articles from the pens of its talented contributors. Recollect that the postage is now reduced on the Magazines to two cents for 500 miles.

☞ It can hardly be credited that five men went one after another, down into a well, in Kingston, N. Y., and perished from the effects of the foul air. One would think that after the first two did not return, the rest might have suspected the reason, and experimented with a light. They must have been fool-hardy.

☞ The Newark Daily Advertiser says there is a man residing in the very heart of the pines, toward the ocean shore, far from any other habitation, who has lived there for twenty-six years, whose business it is to watch the fires which so frequently and destructively prevail in those dense forests during the dry seasons.

☞ The *Chronicle* suggests a Sunbury and Erie Railroad meeting at Waterford on Saturday, and gives it as its opinion that "no candidate for the legislature, or other political office be allowed to speak." Should this suggestion be carried out, the Democrats would have to do all the speaking, as our whig brethren are all candidates this year.

☞ *General Thomas Jefferson Southerland*, a man of small *calibre* but immense *bore*, who played a notable part in the Navy Island hostilities, and was there extinguished by Major Chase of Rochester, is now editing a paper at Sacramento. Not long since he was a preacher among the Mormons at Salt Lake.

☞ *Without his Consent*.—An abolitionist was lynched in Hockly, Ala. a few days ago. A committee of citizens waited on him, obtained evidence that he had talked abolitionism, and forthwith ducked him under the spout of the town pump, and then rode him out of town on a rail. As the sentence was being carried into effect, McCoy entered his protest against the proceedings as follows: "Gentlemen, I call you to witness, that the whole thing is done without my consent, and I ather against my feelings and wishes."

☞ *A Good Beginning*.—A couple lately presented themselves before a magistrate in Cincinnati to be married. The worthy officer performed the task, his bodily eye on the couple, and his mind's eye on the fee. The ceremony over, the bridegroom thrust his hands into his pockets, slowly pulled them out, and said, he "hadn't the fust farthing with him." The magistrate, as he bid him begone, looked as though he had been "tuck in about a feet."

☞ *Graham's Magazine*.—The number for September, has been received, and will compare favorably with any of its illustrious paedecessors. This number contains articles from the pens of some of the best literary writers in the country, and is besides embellished with four handsome steel engravings. Any person who is desirous of subscribing for a useful and popular magazine, could not go amiss by forwarding their orders to Geo R. Graham, Philadelphia.

☞ We learn from the Fredonia *Censor*, that an action has been commenced against the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, by the Attorney General in the name of the people, for the purpose of annulling their corporate franchises, and dissolving the corporation. The action is brought against the company for violating the provisions of its charter, and changing the route of the road from Fredonia to Dunkirk, and for several other reasons growing out of the "compromise" with the Dunkirk and State Line Road.

☞ It is a singular fact, that if you meet a man with a newspaper in his hand, now-a-days, and carelessly interrogate with him "any news?" the reply will be, almost invariably, "nothing particular." He may have just been reading an account of an earthquake that has levelled whole villages,—or a steamboat explosion by which hundreds of lives were lost, or something equally startling and terrible: but bless you, that was five minutes ago, he has forgotten all about it, and is planning some cute trade—if he is a Yankee—by which he may "make a few." The fact is, we are, as Lady Wortley says, a great nation and a fast one: shocking disasters come so crowded upon each other, that, we do believe, the public have got used to such details, and are constantly in expectation of some overwhelming disaster, so that nothing seems strange enough for news.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE IN WESTFIELD.—A colored barber in the village of Westfield, by the name of Johnson, on Friday afternoon last, attempted to kill his wife by cutting her throat with a knife. The wounds were not sufficiently severe to cause her death. Johnson immediately after committing the act, left his house, followed by a number of persons in pursuit. When nearly overtaken, he cut his own throat in a horrible manner. Johnson was taken to jail at Mayville on the same day and is yet living. He was a dissipated man and was under the influence of liquor at the time.—*Fredonia Censor.*

The School Directors

Of Erie County are especially invited to attend the first annual meeting of the Teachers Institute at Erie, on the 8th inst. Let it be remembered that the sessions of the Institute are to be changed annually to such places as they may be adjourned, and where the hospitality of the citizens and general arrangements for the accommodation of those who may attend shall be an inducement.

As *the course of instruction* is gratuitous, and the Professors who devote their time and talents to the enterprize without charge, it is proper that each town should contribute to the contingent funds, so that the expenses may not fall on a few, and that we may give these gentlemen some testimonial of our appreciation of their philanthropy.

The *School Directors* are therefore requested to collect from their constituents such sums as they can, and remit the same to Thos. H. Sill for disbursements during the first week of the Institute. T. H. SILL, Chair'n.
A. H. CAUGHEY, Sec. Sept. 3, 1851.

☞ *Conference Meeting.*—The Lake Erie Association of Universalists will meet (by appointment at the late Annual Meeting,) in conference at Columbus, Warren County, on Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th inst. The dedication of the new church will take place on Wednesday forenoon. A general and full attendance is invited and expected. NATHANIEL STACY.

MARRIED.

On Monday morning last, by the Rev Mr Pressly, Mr. P. S. McINTOSH, of Wellsville, O., and Miss MARGARET E., daughter of Thomas McNaffey, of this city.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. J. Sibley, Mr. THOMAS N. WHIPPLE, and Miss JANE P. ATWOOD, both of Harborcreek.

In Harborcreek, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Flint, Mr. JOHN JACKS, and Miss MARY ANN LEWIS, both of Harborcreek.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. J. Uncles, Mr. JAMES V. HEMPSTED, of Prairie Spring, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, and Miss DINA JANE OLMSTEAD, of North East, Erie Co.

DIED.

On Monday the 1st inst., EFFA S. daughter of P. E. and Sarah Burton, of this city, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM WILDER, son of Prescott Metcalf, Esq., aged 2 years and 3 months;

In Waterford, on the 24th ult., BLANCHE, only child of Francis and Elizebeth Allen, Aged 2 years, 3 month and 18 days.

On Friday the 22d ult, KATE, daughter of B. B. Vincent, Esq., of this city, aged about 2 years.

Suddenly, on the night of the 31st ult., Mr. WATSON MILLER, of Wayne township, aged about 50 years.

On the 28th ult, in McKean, HOLMES STAFFORD, only son of Phinny and Polly Stafford, aged, 1 year 5 months and 25 days.

On the 4th inst. HANNAH CATHARINE, youngest daughter of William Arbuckle 2d of Mill Creek in the 19th year of her age. The funeral will take place to day at 10 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

W. H. KNOWLTON,
Watchmaker and Repairer, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses and other Fancy Goods. Store one door west of the Reed House. 17

ERIE COUNTY
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS company continues to insure farm property, furniture, &c. against loss by fire, on terms as favorable to the interest of the citizens of Erie county as any well managed company, as they are acquainted with the subscribers, in person or by long experience that they know what they are about.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Tibbals, Wm. F. Raidenbaugh,
J. H. Williams, Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall, William Brooks,
J. H. Fullerton, J. H. Hayes,
Harlee Sherman, George Selden,
J. D. Clark, James D. Dunlap, N. W. Rose.

SMITH JACKSON, President.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
R. J. SIBLEY, Secretary.
WALLACE SHERMAN, Agent.

☞ The Office of the Company, is now at the Register and Recorder's office. Erie, Sept. 1-51—tf

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Lebanon Township, on Friday, August 29, 1851, a bright Bay Horse, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, a scar on the left hind leg, and some injuries on the neck caused by the collar. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
Sept 6, 1851.—17 WM WATTERHOUSE.

TO TAILORS AND TAILORESSES.

THE subscriber has, after much difficulty and expense, procured in New York and Philadelphia, full sets of Scott's Fashion Plates of all sizes required for making clothes for sale at the use of rules charged for same. All the patterns are fashionable and all, of them will be found to give satisfaction.

Scott's Fashions can also be procured by calling on the subscriber. Price $1 50 G. B. KEL

Arrival of the Empire City.

PARTICULARS OF THE CUBA NEWS!

The capture of the 50 Americans Explained.

ASSISTANCE BY THE PEOPLE!

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.

The Empire city left Havana on the night of the 18th ult., two days after the Cherokee, whose previous accounts arrived by the way of New York.—We annexed the Picayune's advices:

SEVERAL BATTLES REPORTED—SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

As before stated, Gen Lopez landed with his forces about 50 miles eastward of Havana. A severe battle has been fought at Bahia Honda, 15 leagues from Havana, which proved equally fatal for the invaders as the troops.

The first advance of the Spanish troops, one whole company was almost entirely destroyed, save twenty-seven men, who made their escape severely wounded. The second attack was quite as disastrous to them, the loss of the Spanish side as near as ascertained, was about two hundred and seventy who were brought to Havana wounded. The kinds of ammunition on a wounded soldier used by the invaders, produces a most deadly effect.

THE EXECUTIONS.

The most painful news received is the execution of 51 men, 35 Americans, who were taken near Bahia Honda. They were in small boats at the time, were taken prisoners, put on board a steamer, carried to Havana on the 16th, and shot the same day. They were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications and there most brutally murdered. After the first discharge of the infantry, those who were not instantly killed, were beat upon the heads until life was extinct. The corpses were most horribly mutilated by a bloody-thirsty mob. One poor fellow received three balls in the neck, and raising himself in the agonies of death, was struck by a soldier with the but end of a musket and his brains dashed out. All this occurred within sight of the vessels in the harbor. Among these shot was a young lad of fifteen years, who beseached them upon his knees to send some one to him who could speak English; but his request was unheeded, and he shared the fate of the others.

The most intense excitement prevailed at Havana. Gen Concha has issued an order for the arrest of all persons who may be heard expressing an opinion in favor. Little or no reliance can be placed on government reports of affairs on the Island, as they suppress every thing that is not for their advantage to have known in public.

A letter of the 16th thus relates the capture of Col. Crittenden and his fifty men, after a desperate resistance by a greatly superior force.

"On the 15th it was known the Liberators, who had been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Munoz and Cubanas with the intention of possessing themselves of the Fort. At the latter place most unfortunately some forty or fifty of them who had, in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish admiral, who with his steamer and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them after a fight of four hours.

It is computed that there were no less than 350 officers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave 50 Americans.

HAVANA, August 16.

In the East it is said that Gen. Manzana has been obliged to return to Santiago, abandoning the field of the enemy. Gen. Lemory was confined to Principe and its vicinity. The patriots, it is said, have entire possession of the country. The Trinidad affair has been quashed, and three of the insurgents, named Armetoris, Hernandez and another have been ordered to be shot.

On the 11th ult, the steamship Pampero appeared off this port, and was signaled from the Moro. On the same afternoon Lopez took two pilots out of the steamer Cecilia, and that night they brought the steamer in and made her fast to the first buoy in the same harbor, immediately under the guns of Moro Castle. At midnight the expeditioners landed at Morrillos, 12 miles west of Bahia Honda, and took possession of the town of Las-pozas. That night the brig Esperanza sent a boat to Marriel with an express for Havana, stating that she had seen a, suspicious craft steering west.

The war steamer Pizarro left here at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12 h inst. with 800 men, having a schooner in tow containing 60 horses. The merchant steamers Habanero and Almendares were also sent down with reinforcements. Gen. Enna was in command of these troops; they landed at Bahia Honda at 10 o'clock that night.

At one o'clock next day the Spanish troops attacked the fortress at Sanmiguel, a small town between Bahia Honda and Las-pozas. The engagement lasted about ten minutes, when the Spaniards retreated, leaving 68 dead on the field and having 167 wounded. The steamer Pizarro got ashore at Bahia Honda and has not yet got off.

On the 12th the Habanero returned asking for more troops and artillery. At one o'clock the same day the Almendres returned for more troops, all of these were sent as required. On the 14th the Almendres again returned with urgent demands for more artillery, as the Spanish troops had refused to act as the Patriots last night.

The Habanero came in with 50 prisoners, taken by Indians as they were coming East to operate in the rear of Bahia Honda. Lopez had advanced as far as San Diego. Denunez, thus cutting off the retreat of the Spanish troops.

The Government report that two landings have taken place, but donot say where. Large numbers of the Creoles have joined the patriots, and it is said that the country people carry their bloodhounds with them, and insist upon using them against the troops.

Risings have taken place at Pinar del Rio and Matanzas. One hundred men left St. Antonio to join Lopez from Havana, people are leaving hourly to join him, and it is calculated that 500 have left alone. 50 of these on foot were taken prisoners on the road.

There are but seven hundred troops left in Havana, should Gen. Enna be destroyed, no, army could again be collected to meet Lopez in consequence of the scattered state of the troops. Enna has about two thousand troops under his command.

A court martial was held this morning on board the Esperanza, on the 50 prisoners brought by the Habanero. Report says the officers, two sergeants and every fifth man are to be shot. The above is as far as I have been able to gather to day; and, as you will perceive, it strongly favors the cause of the patriots.

JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, August 16.

Intelligence reached Havana that 400 picked men were sent out into the mountains to Cascora by Gen. Lemora, who was made to believe that a small number of the insurgents remained and could be easily captured. The result was that the troops were led into ambush, when a larger number of Patriots under Don Agustan Agaera rushed upon them, killing some fifty on the spot; the rest returned to Principe as well as they could in great disorder.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.

The decision of the Court Martial in the case of the 50 prisoners brought in by the Habanero, night before last was not confirmed by the Captain General, who ordered the whole of them to be shot, yesterday the 12th. The circumstances under which they have been taken, have been made public by the Government, but they are generally discredited, and there are so many contradictory rumors in circulation that I can't give you any more information than I have already done on that point.

Nothing, however, can justify or excuse the excessive barbarity practised by the Spanish populace on the dead bodies of the unfortunate men. I was told by eye witnesses of the facts, that some of the Spanish officers plunged their swords into the lifeless bodies and turned them round in the wounds; others, again, kicked and dragged them about by the heels; certain it is that the dead men were mutilated in the most shocking and horrible manner, and the ears, noses and other parts of the dead bodies were carried off by the populace, and exhibited on the streets and public houses of the city. This is almost too disgusting to be believed, but it is the common talk all over the city.

This information is from many who say they saw it. I myself saw the troops who officiated at the execution marched into the city, accompanied by a large crowd of mixed negroes and whites, some of them carrying the caps and shoes of the murdered men on sticks, and all shouting and cheering the soldiers as if they had just returned from a mighty victory!

Does not all this remind you of the atrociousness practised by the Mexican soldiers upon the dead bodies!

The steamer Almandares arrived at this port this morning with some wounded Spanish soldiers; whatever news she brings was not communicated to the public. The silence of the government is looked upon as a good omen by the friends of the insurgents. A smack arrived from Key West last night, with despatches to the government; the captain of which reports that two smack loads of men left Key West the day before yesterday, and that it is reported they were to meet the Pampero at Sand Key, and, if so, they have probably detached on the Island—this again is rumor.

Several families arrived from the seat of war near Bahia Honda this morning, and report that the patriots had killed a large number of the soldiers and were advancing. This you will perceive is in direct contradiction of the government accounts, and you must sip the truth out for yourselves; I but give the facts as I hear them. Another party of artillery left this morning. Several wagon and mule loads of provisions were sent out.

LATER FROM TEXAS AND EL PASO.—By the arrival last evening of the steamship Fashion, we have received Galveston papers to the 15th inst. Election returns continue to come in freely, but do not vary the aspect of the case as announced by us a few days ago. As far as heard from for governor, Bell has 4,779 votes, and the next highest candidate has only 1,034. Bell seems to have a majority over all. For Congress, in the western district, Howard has 2,387; McLeod, 1,220; Lewis, 1,158; and Potter, 736.

The San Antonio Ledger announces that the city authorities of that place have determined to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Brooke, late in command of the eighth military division, whose death occurred a few months since.

The Galveston News says of the cotton crop:

The weather of late has been highly favorable for cotton-picking. We hear of some plantations on which fall and even large days' pickings are made. Although partial failures have taken place in some neighborhoods, the prospect is still good for a full crop in the State at large.

The following news from El Paso is contained in the Journal of the 15th:

Captain Skillman arrived this morning by the steamship Fashion. He left the copper mines near the Gila on the 11th of July, and El Paso on the 22d, and arrived in San Antonio on the 4th inst. He is now proceeding to Washington. Captain Skillman is probably known by reputation to most of our readers, as he has been for many years on our remote frontier in Santa Fe, and connected for much of the time with the U. S. army. He held a command under Colonel Doniphan in his celebrated expedition, through the then unexplored regions of the interior of New Mexico, to Cohuahua, Saltillo, and, finally to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

We learn from Capt. S. that, early in June, a party of twelve men, being on their way to California by the Gila, encountered a considerable body of Apache Indians near the copper mines, and, after a conflict, lost two men killed, had two wounded, and finally had to retreat to the nearest village, called Hermas, with the loss of everything they had.—One of the men killed was a Mexican, and the other an American, named Rentro, Mr. Hicks was very badly wounded, and Mr. Charleyville, from St. Louis, (Mo.,) slightly.

The gold mines between the copper mines and the Gila are now being worked successfully. Some fifteen or twenty men are engaged there sinking shafts from whence they procure the gold, mixed with sand, and separate it by washing, as in California. Surface gold, as in California, is found on the Gila, but no attempts have yet been made to dig gold on the Gila, in consequence of the hostile Indians. It is, however, expected that these mines will soon be worked to advantage.

A large number of Apaches are now at the copper mines, with their chief, who makes professions of friendship. This is, however, accounted for by the presence of a party of U. S. troops at that place, under the command of Col. Craig.

The boundary commission are also now at the copper mines doing nothing. It appears that a great error was committed in running the boundary to that place, as, by a mistake in the point of commencement, they have run it about sixty miles above El Paso, instead of some sixteen as required by the treaty. The cause of this error is unexplained, but the result has been a temporary suspension of the survey.

The last train that left San Antonio for El Paso found the bodies of four men between the Pecos and El Paso on the 16th of June. Nothing is known of the men, or the means by which they came to their unhappy end.

LOST.—Strayed from his duties at Washington, on or about the first of August, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. When last seen he was going on towards Virginia. The said Fillmore is about six feet high, well dressed, of the oily-gammon school of manners, and well calculated to deceive. Whoever will return the said fugitive to the White House, Washington, will receive the thanks of the next Congress.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie County, the undersigned, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels of John O'Brien, dec'd, late of the city of Erie, will expose to sale at public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Erie on Saturday the first day of Nov. next at 10 o'clock P. M., all the right title and interest of the said John O'Brien dec'd, of in and to the following described real estate, situate in the city of Erie aforesaid, being In-Lot numbered No 1967, one thousand nine hundred and sixty seven,) bounded as follows: On the north by Sixth street, on the east by In Lot 1970, on the south by In-Lot 1965, and on the west by In-Lot 1966.

Terms of Sale!

One third on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest, to be paid annually with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

JOHN FAGAN, *Administrator.*

Erie, Sept. 6—7

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, Board for two gentlemen for the Winter, with two furnished Bed rooms, in the neighborhood of the Public Square. Any person having such to dispose of will address Box No. 36, Post Office.

August 30.—3t16*

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a large stock of Summer and Fall Goods, consisting of the usual varieties, which have been selected with care and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give us a call.

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

Erie, Aug. 30, 1851. 16

SEE THIS.

JOHN ZIMMERLY has sold out his entire stock of Groceries to Messrs. A. & J. S. Walters. Those concerned are informed that the Books and accounts of Zimmerly & Hitchcock, A. H. Hitchcock, and John Zimmerly, are in the hands of the latter individual for IMMEDIATE collection. Necessity dictates that this be the LAST CALL, therefore gentlemen will see the benefit of giving this their earnest attention.

JOHN ZIMMERLY,
A. H. HITCHCOCK.

Erie, August 30, 1851.

NEW YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.,

58, *Liberty Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street,*

NEAR THE POST OFFICE, NEW YORK.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable fancy silk and millinery goods. We respectfully invite all cash purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to millinery goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness. Beautiful Paris ribbons, for hat, cap, neck and belt; satin and taffeta ribbons of all widths and colors; silks, satins, velvets, and uncut velvets for hats. Feathers; American and French artificial flowers; puffings and cap trimmings; dress trimmings, large assortment. Embroideries, Capes, collars, undersleeves and cuffs, fine embroidered revere and hemstich cambric handkerchiefs, crapes, laces, tarletons, illusion and cap laces, kid, silk, sewing silk, lisle thread, net mitts, gloves and mitts, figured and plain Swiss, bishop lawn, and Jaconet muslins.—English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

August 30.—16 4m16

TEAS! TEAS!!

J. W. & E. W. Corlies, No. 69 Pearl St, N. Y.

IMPORTERS and wholesale dealers in GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, of all descriptions suited to the Country Trade.

Are also receiving from the best manufacturers a full assortment of TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, all of which are confidently offered as equal to any in market, and at the lowest cash prices.

Merchants visiting the city would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

New York, August 30, 1851. 3m16

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

15 OR 20 good Bricklayers, to whom the **Highest Wages** and steady employment will be given.

Erie, August 23. 15 H. L. BROWN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ERIE BANK IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

THE Stockholders of this Bank give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for a renewal of the Charter, with the same Capital, and with its present title, location and privileges. By order of the Board of Directors.

Erie, Aug. 30, 1851. 3m15 C. M'SPARREN, Cashier

DISSOLUTION!

THE firm of O. and C. Miller is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. Miller at the old stand Poor Peoples' Row, opposite Empire Stores.

O. MILLER,
Aug. 23. 15 C. MILLER.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will please attend to settling the same as costs will be made within thirty days without any mistake. The books and notes can be found at the old stand at present

O & C. MILLER.

News by Telegraph and Mail.

Latest from Cuba.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2

The following despatch came to hand this morning:

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.

The Schooner Merchant which left Havana on the 22d, has arrived at this port. She brings intelligence that Gen. Lopez was victorious in a battle fought on the 17th. In this battle Gen. Enna, the Spanish commander, was killed. Gen. E.'s remains were taken to Havana on the 20th. Lopez is at the head of a force variously estimated at 1500 to 2000. With this force, he is hovering around Havana, having made reconnoissances at Mariel. Many parties are forming in every part of the Island.—The Pizarro continues aground. There was great excitement, and much apprehension in Havana, there being only 700 troops in the city.

The Merchant was not allowed to land her cargo from Charleston, nor permitted to take any on board. Five hundred Spanish soldiers are reported to have been killed in the battle of Los Pasos.

The Washington Telegraph says arrangements are in progress to land 5000 men in Cuba shortly, under distinguished leaders. It also says it will give details if expedient to do so. Several Hungarians have left Montgomery, Alabama, to join Lopez. The N. O. Picayune says the Cuban liberators have given the direction of affairs to Gen. Felix Houston, who takes care not to violate the laws.

Confirmation of the Above.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.

The schooner Cincinnati which arrived to-day from Havanna, passed the war steamer Pizzaro at sea. She reports that Lopez's party had swelled to 4000, and was within 14 hours of Havanna. The account of Gen. Enna's death is confirmed. The battle on the 17th of August in which he was killed, was a most sanguinary one. The Captain General stated to Mr. Owens, the American consul, that the firing on the Falcon was an error—that the Captain of the Habanero had but just come over, and did not know the Falcon.

Contradictory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Government has received despatches from New Orleans, dated yesterday P. M., which state that up to the 25th Lopez had scarcely been able to mount on himself—that not a Creole had joined him, and that his prospects were desperate. What fighting he had done, was in his own defence, and not for the Cuban or Cuban revolution. No persons had gone from New Orleans, nor would any go, if there is any virtue in the army and navy of the U. S.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

By the schooner Merchant, letters have been received here from some of the principal mercantile houses of Havanna, which contradict entirely the reported success of Lopez, as stated in the verbal accounts by the Merchant. These letters we have been permitted to peruse. They state that Lopez had but 150 men, who would soon be captured or destroyed, the remainder of his expedition, some 200, having been shot. No mention is made in any of these letters, of the Creoles joining Lopez.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE OFFICE, Sept. 1.

The New York papers received here for a week past, contain the most exaggerated accounts of the Cuban outbreak. Their dispatches are dated New Orleans and are not worthy of credit, and in some cases, dark falsehoods.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 2.

The advices by the Cincinnati which arrived yesterday are very conflicting. One account states that Government had offered a reward to Lopez and agreed to pardon his followers if they would surrender. They do not appear to have received any aid from the Cubans—Lopez was expecting reinforcements. The report that he was advancing on Havanna, is untrue. He was falling back in another direction.

The President has removed the Collector of this port for allowing the Pampero to depart.

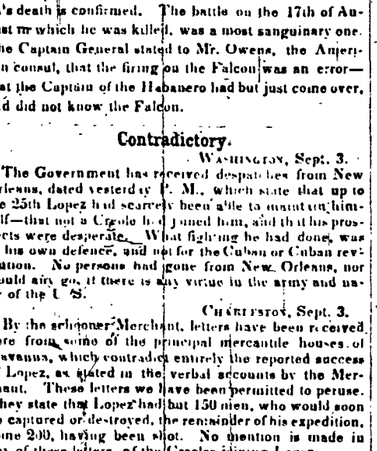
Vermont Election.

BOSTON, Sept 3.

The Traveller has a dispatch stating that 69 towns have elected 45 whigs and 20 opposition members of the Legislature. There is no doubt of the Legislature being whig.

BRATTLEBORO, Sept. 3.

The returns received leave no doubt of the re-election of Williams, Governor, by a handsome majority.



EMPIRE STORES

H. CADWELL is now receiving his large stock of Silks, Fancy, Plain and Staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,

just purchased while the panic in the money market was at its height. I am now prepared to offer Customers the Rag, Sugar by the Barrel Brown Sheeting by the Piece or Bale, and all other Dry Goods by the Piece or Package, for the lowest cash prices. Hardware by the package Nails by the keg, and all other goods in the same manner at prices that cannot be beat by any Eastern Jobber, and retail prices will be made to correspond. I have the largest stock of Dress Goods, all new and beautiful styles, that was ever opened for public inspection, and for Cash the price shall suit the buyer. Knowing the fine taste of the Ladies of this vicinity, I know the goods must go.

Erie, Aug. 30, 1851. 19

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

THE County Surveyor's office for Erie County is at the residence of the subscriber in Union Tp. All calls for surveying punctually attended to. Address at Union Mills P. Office.

Erie, Aug 23. 3t15 DAVID WILSON.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Lamson and Stafford in the wagon and carriage making business, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by L. Lamson, at the old stand in M'Kean, Erie Co., Pa., where he will be in attendance at all times to do any thing in the way of the best manner, and the newest style of Eastern manufacture. He flatters himself that in point of style, neatness of finish, and durability of work and price, he cannot be beat west of the eastern cities.

L. LAMSON,
J. F. STAFFORD.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will settle the same with L. Lamson, as the Book Accounts and Notes are in his hands for collection. Aug. 23 3t15

INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

Erie Line. **Eckford Line Express.** (*Railroad and Steam*)

APPLY TO

John Allen, Jr., } 127, Broad st
G. B. Williams, } Up Stairs,
H. P. Whallon, } New York
I. W. Lamson, 109, State Street, Boston

APPLY TO

John Allen, Jr., } 127, Broad st
G. B. Williams, } Up Stairs,
H. P. Whallon, } New York
J. W. Patten & Co., 109 State Street, Boston

J. W. Patten, & Co., 86 Quay St, Albany, N. Y.
Maxwell & Patten, Long wharf Buffalo.

J. W. Patten & Co., 66 Quay St, Albany, N. Y.
Maxwell & Patten, Long wharf Buffalo.

J. W. PATTEN, & CO. *Proprietors.*

J. W. PATTEN & CO., *Proprietors.*

Mark Packages "Eckford Line," and ship daily by Eckford Line Transboats, foot of Broad St. at 5 o'clock P. M.

Mark Packages "Eckford Line Express," care Maxwell & Patten, Buffalo. Ship by Peoples' Line Steamboats, foot Courtlandt st, daily before 3 P. M.

The "Eckford Line Express" will forward Merchandize daily at the very lowest rates, by the different Western and Southwestern Railroads, and by lines of fast Mail Steamers, insuring the most speedy and efficient transmission of Goods from New York, Boston and Albany, to all parts of the Southern and Western States. Losses and damages by this Express will be promptly paid by the Proprietors.

The "Eckford Line" upon the Erie Canal, is composed of **26** first class Freight Boats, running in connection with Lines on the Wabash and Miami Canals, Illinois and Michigan Canal, with ample means on the Ohio, Erie Extension, and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, Mad River and Lake Erie, Michigan Central, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads, and first class steamers, propellers, and sail vessels on the Lakes

Thus offering unsurpassed facilities for the safe And rapid transportation of Merchandise to all parts of the country, we pledge ourselves that all property coming into our hands, for Shipment or Transportation, shall be forwarded promptly, without the vexatious delays so often occurring.

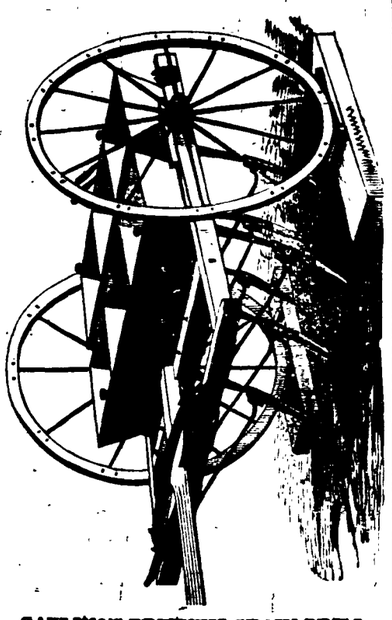
JOHN ALLEN, JR., } 127, Broad St.
G. B. WILLIAMS, } N. Y. up stairs,
H. P. WHALLON, } Agents.

Erie, August 23, 1851. 3t15

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Liquid Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen cloths, for removing grease or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.
Aug 22. 15



GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL.

THE above figure represents *GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL*, which, as regards simplicity and effect, has no equal. The Machine is free from every possible objection, and is equal to such a Machine as the farmers have long needed and desired. By once passing over the land, it harrows the ground, sows the seed with the most exact regularity and precision, and covers all the seed in good and proper depth, thereby saving much time, labor and seed in planting. The subject of drilling wheat is deservedly an object of considerable attention at this time, and is fast taking the place of the old imperfect way of sowing broadcast. It is fast gaining ground, and will soon be universally adopted.

One of the many experiments in drilling, made by Charles Noble, Esq., of the State of Delaware, will be given. See the contrast: Mr. Noble says: "Previous to harvest I had five acres carefully measured with the chain and compass, by W. Jenning. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was reaped, and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and thrashed separately, and all the grain measured. This experiment showed the following results: The broad-cast sowing had two bushels of seed to the acre, and produced thirty-seven shocks—in sixty-seven bushels of Wheat. That drilled had one and one-fourth bushels of seed to the acre, and produced forty-five shocks, which thrashed out thirty-seven bushels of wheat." Another gentleman, Mr. Frazee, of Ft. Fayette, Pa., Ohio, says: "I have, this fall, put in on my farm 45 acres of wheat, with Gatling's Premium Grain Drill, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best drill that I have ever seen. The machine worked altogether to my entire satisfaction. The wheat is now up, with the most perfect regularity, and looks fair for an abundant crop. I used two horses, and put in eight acres per day with no person to assist."

These Machines are now manufactured by the subscriber, who has purchased the Patent, and will be sold very cheap. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine, and satisfy themselves.

Aug 9 11 D. S. CLARK, Stanwix st., Erie.

NEW WHOLESALE

Hardware Store

STOUT & FOLGER,

No. 89, Main St; two doors below the Canal Bridge, Buffalo, American Hardware Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in English and German Hardware &c.

HAVE Received and opened a large stock of New Goods, direct from the American Manufacturers, and of recent importation from England and Germany, presenting a well assorted and inviting stock, at reasonable prices.

They have, of American Goods—a large stock of Knives and Forks, Carvers, Steels, and Pocket Cutlery in all the variety of handles, Files and Rasps; Butcher, Bread and Cooks' Knives, Socks and Dies, "Rowland's" and "Wellmont's" Mill, Mulay, Cross-cut, and Tenon Saws; Hand, Pannel and Back Saws, Chair Hammers, Screw Plates; Augers and Auger Bits; Broad Axes, Carpenters' Adz; "Simmon's" and "Davis's" Chopping Axes; Axe Handles; "Wellmont's" Turning Webb and Fellow Saws; Lath, Shingling, Claw and Broad Hatchets; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Iron and Brass Butts; Iron and Brass Screws; Table Butts; Steel Squares; Grid Irons; Coffee Mills; Trying Squares; Gauges, Screw Drivers; Spirit Levels; Furniture Castors; escutcheons; Mahogany Knobs; Sash Cord; Sash Pull, Chest, Cupboard and Cabinet Locks; Wire Rat and Mouse Traps; Wrenches; Bright and Annealed Wire; Circular Saws; Blacksmiths' Bellows; Brad and Riveting Hammers; Handled Bells; Spoke Shaves; Locks and Latches with and without Mineral or Pearl White Knobs; Door Handles; Round and Square Bolts; Chain Bolts; Britannia and Iron Table and Tea Spoons; Plated Spoons; Forks and Butter Knives; Chalk and Fish Lines; Curry Combs; Hand Staples; Bed Cords; Clothes Lines; Sash Cords, Manilla Rope; Finished Axels; Elepic Springs; Skates; Patent Balances with and without Scales; Steelyards; Platform Scales; patent metal cocks; slow sets, peg cutters; shovels and spades; manure forks; cupd latches, sash knobs; blind Fasteners; stair rods and eyes; gate hinges and fastenings; round tail bolts; lining handles; foot scrapers; toy sad irons and stands; carriage and tire bolts; bench screws; halter and rein snaps; carpenters' sticks; horse cards; scythes; ox bells; shutter screws; stubs, plates, and lifts; Brass and iron buttons on plates; trunk catches; window springs; brass screw eye hs and lamp hooks; brass and japanned coat and hat hooks; wrought hooks; tea kettle hooks; brass hooks and eyes; cabin door hooks; looking glass screws; kettle knobs; paste jiggers; brass and iron plumb bobs; iron pokers; horse stocks; waffle irons; saw rods; letter presses, nail and spike gimblets; screw bars; shoe thread and awls; hand saw, mill and Bastard Files, horse and shoe rasps; trunk rivets; tacking and finishing nails; Jude nails; patent pulleys, iron nuts and washers; file cheset and auger handles; carpenters' rules; flush bolts; sash rollers; cut stone, grind stones; shaving horses; mandrills; fanc tie wire sieves; mincing knives; carpet hammers; bench plates; shoe hammers; broom wire; flour tryers, grain wagon boxes; cut nails and spikes, &c.

English and German Goods.

Chisels and gouges; polished shovels and tongs; hooks and hinges; spring traps, wire gauges, brass and iron candle sticks; augers, screws, turners; wire sieves; tinned ladles and meat forks; melting ladles; pestles and mortars; iron squares; braces and bits, brass and ironpad and trunk locks, mortises and trays; brass socket castors; till, cupboard, chest and cabinet locks; brick and pointing trowels; brass cocks; trace, cart, ox and jack chains; halter chains; razor hones; knives and forks; scissors, sheets, sheep shears; horse shears; razors; curtain pins and bands; engraving, brad and sewing awls; tool rasps; table cutlery; shoemakers' pincers; percussion caps; pendet; tea bells; pivets; cutting nippers; powder flasks; Frammidet sauce pans and kettles; Dutch kettles; round stair rods; fine drawn wrought nails; coffin screws; brass mullers; butchers' steels; hand and bench vices; Coopers' compasses; spring punches; thimbles; Lamp screws; sash fasteners; B. Brass Bolts, carriage bolts; brass bed and post furniture nails; flush rings; gimlet hooks; brass screw pulleys; basting spoons; tobacco boxes, brass till and cupboard locks; cast chest locks; safety Bolts; square-head and welded-head bed screws; Wright's; solid box vices; Cs crosscut saws; C's S bined Back and hoop saws; tooth, tie, Dividers, and inspring; Dividers, Coffin; Jews harps, cleavers, butter trycrs, cork screws; key rings; geneva slates, measuring tapes; rack pulleys and roller cords; Brittish lustre.

☞ The advertisers have undertaken to do the Wholesale Hardware Business at Buffalo, at equally low prices with the New York Pearl Street Dealers—with possibly the difference of transportation, on a certain heavy goods—and they see no reason why it cannot be done. Given as they are, unassisted by the expenses of conducting a business at Buffalo, are not one-half those of New York City. They invite buyers to examine their assortment an Prices.

STOUT & FOLGER,
Buffalo, August 16.—1w14. 89 Main street.

TO THOSE BUILDING.

THE largest and best selected assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, screws, Brads, Finishing nails, &c., to be found in this City, are at the cheap Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

Aug 9. 13

A Word to the Ladies.

MRS. CURTIS will sell from this date until the 10th of September, her present Stock of Goods AT COST, to make room for a new supply. Now is the time for good bargains.

Erie, August 16, 3-51. 11

New Arrival of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., DIRECT FROM FRANCE, PER SHIP FACTORY!!

100 PIECES superior Cloths and Cassimeres of all colors, qualities and widths, imported directly from France, thereby saving to the purchaser the extra charges of the jobbing houses in New York. The subscriber will also receive in a few days, direct from France, as above, **10 Bb'ds** Fresh Prunes, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, much lower than are before offered in this market. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Aug 9. 13

JAPAN WARE.

I HAVE a very large assortment of Candle Sticks, Lamps, Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Match Safes, Tea Cups, &c., &c., which will be sold by the doz. at Buffalo Prices.

Erie, Aug 9. 13 RUFUS REED.

BUTTER and Cheese Trycrs, at RUFUS REED'S.

Erie, Aug 9 13

MEASURING TAPES—66 and 30 feet, with folding Joints at the cheap Hardware Store. 13 RUFUS REED.

BAKER'S Broma and Kitchen's Cocoa at

J. H. BURTON & Co.

COOKING GLASSES—A good assortment at the cheap store of LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

EXTRACTS.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SON.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, just received at the store of COMPTON HAVERSTICK & CO.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at JACKSON'S.

April 24. 2

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries, to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers in this city and vicinity. Among his stock may be found Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Fish, Flour, Salt, etc., etc., together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store, which will be sold as cheap, if no cheaper, than can be found elsewhere.

Almost all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Groceries. Erie, Aug. 2. 12 T. W. MOORE.

1851. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1851.

JOHN KEENAN, Agent.

From whom Tickets can be procured, for any of the following Places:

DUNKIRK, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, CONNAUT, ASHTABULA, FAIRPORT, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH, SANDUSKY, MONROE, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, RACINE and SOUTHPORT.

OFFICE—Spafford's Express Office, State St.

The Agent pledges himself that Passengers procuring their Tickets from him shall not be left by the Boat, but shall be promptly placed on board. August 2. 12

ROWLAND'S Mill Saw, and Ibbotson's Files at Esq. 9. 13 RUFUS REED'S

CURRY COMBS, Cards and Brushes, at the Cheap Hardware Store. 13 RUFUS REED.

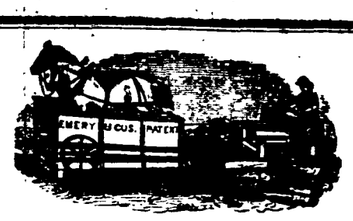
GRINDSTONES, Cranks and Rollers, for sale very cheap by Aug. 9. 13 RUFUS REED.

FOUND.

FLOATED on to the premises of the subscriber in Millcreek, at the mouth of the four mile creek, a small sail or row boat. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can take her away.

THOS. CROWLEY.

Millcreek, Aug. 23. 3t15



EMERY & CO.'S

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM RAILROAD HORSE POWER

THRESHING MACHINE.

THE above justly celebrated Powers as now made and sold by the subscribers, are offered the public with the assurance that they are all they are represented—they having been very extensively and thoroughly introduced and tested side by side with all the Thread Powers known of note in the country, and been preferred.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Society's Committee on Horse Powers, in a communication written some months after the awarding of premiums to the above Horse Power, says, "I spent much time at the late State Fair (Sept. 10th) at Albany in examining the various Horse Powers, viz., Wheeler's Allen's Hall's and Emery & Co.'s, first with the *owners and makers* and heard all they could say, and again in their absence, and the result most fully convinced me that yours was the best, and if I wanted one, I would give Twenty Dollars more for yours than for any other on the ground; and as you won your laurels fairly it is just that you should receive a full reward." He further says, "You know from experience, I have no partiality for your establishment, and as a committee man of said Society for years, I have decided oftener against you than for you; and if others have a better article than you, I would decide in their favor though it ruined your establishment, and, vice versa, hurt them much."

With the testimony of such men as the author of the foregoing, which, together with changeable gearing, and other important improvements since last season, make it the most *convenient, durable, efficient and economical* Power now made; and the public may rest assured of being furnished by us with a *superior* machine.—For further particulars see Catalogue of Albany Agricultural Works, &c.

EMERY & CO.
Erie, July 19.—tf10 D. S. CLARK, Agent.

M. J. LEE.

General Steamboat and Rail Road Agent.

Office at O. D. Sparford's State Street, Erie, Pa.

Passengers can procure tickets at this office for Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York, Connaut, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Sandusky, Monroe, Detroit, Green Bay, Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Southport. tf11

1851. 1851.

LOWRY & SCOTT,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN COAL:

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plaster; at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

M. B. LOWRY. W. L. SCOTT

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

J. Hoan & Co., Agents,

PUBLIC DOCK, ERIE, PENN'A.

ARE prepared to contract Butter, Cheese, and all other property to from Erie to New York—through in thirty hours at 1850—Agents for Lines on Erie Canal—no trans-shipments, through to Albany direct from Buffalo to New York.

☞ For Coal, Salt, White Fish, and Water Lime.

Erie, June 2. 7

W. H. SHERMAN,

DAGUERRIAN ARTIST.

On the North side of the Diamond, and one door West of Williams' and Wrights' office.

☞ *"Let Nature copy that which Nature made."*

Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sorts, sizes and prices, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars, faithfully executed and warranted unfading. 6

JOHN LINDEN,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT:

Office in Speed's Telegraph Office, next to Williams & Wrights' Exchange Office, State street, Erie.

Through Tickets to New York, on New York and Erie Railroad; and to Pittsburgh on Cleveland, can be procured at this office. Fare to New York $9: to Pittsburgh $5 50. tf9

Passage from and Money Remitted to Great Britain and Ireland.

EAGLE LINE.

New York and Liverpool Packets.

PERSONS wishing to send for their friends in Great Britain or Ireland, can at any time make the necessary arrangements, with the subscribers, who have in connection with one of the first houses in Great Britain, a very complete and extensive arrangement for the accommodation of persons emigrating to America. For the prompt execution of his engagements, the subscriber has the advantage of having the Sole Agency for Passengers of the splendid New Ships, composing the

"EAGLE" LINE OF NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL

Packets, sailing Twice a month from each Port, throughout the year. In all cases when these cannot come forward, the money will be refunded, without deduction.

NEW YORK AND RIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DUNKIRK

The Erie Railroad, connecting with first-class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE NEWARK as FOLLOWS,

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 11 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.

No Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M. to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The gauge being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight over this route shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations. Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

F. NOYES HALL, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, May 5th 1851. 6m.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., in the line of which they will be found almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Ladies and Children's Shoe and Variety establishment. They invite their old customers and those then looking to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, June 11.—5 DAVIS & HIGBIES & CO.

PEACH WATER.—Preston & Merrill's Peach Water for flavoring Creams, Cakes, &c., for sale by R. T. S & SON.

CORN STARCH for sale by
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRITT & SONS.

10 BOXES Orange and Lemon Peel received by Railroad and for sale by R. T. STERRITT & SONS

30 KEGS Rifle Powder just received and to arrive, for sale by R. T. STERRITT & SONS.

VERMACILLA and Macaroni in Tin and Small boxes, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

THOMPSON & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Are happy to inform their friends that although hastily ejected by fire from their Office, on the morning of the last inst. they are again located and will be happy to serve their clients and friends. Office, three doors north of the Public Square, over Zimmerly's store, opposite the one previously occupied by them.

Mr. Grant is Commissioner for the State of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Pension and Bounty Land Agent. April 2.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected Stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and it will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the Cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store. Also in my stock can be found Iron both round and square, from 3-16 to 3 inches, flat bar from 3-16 inches to 3 inches, and Band Iron, of all sizes, Sable nail rods, English and American blister steel, axel arms, springs, grooved rollers, shaft iron, hoop iron, horse shoes, bars and hinges of all kinds, tool chests, mill, cross cut and hand saws, shovels, spades, hoes, rakes, scythes, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c., &c.,

RUFUS REED,
Erie, May 31, 51. No. 3, Reed House.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

J. H. Fullerton, J. C. Marshall, Smith Jackson,
Henry Caswell, C. M. Tibbals, Guy Loomis,
Geo Kelsey, Wm. Jackson, Walter Chester,
Thomas H. Sill, John Galbraith, A. Beebe,
W. M. G. Russell.

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851.

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Girard township, 120 acres cleared, balance in Orchard—price $900. This is an excellent grazing farm.

130 acres in mile rods west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, four log houses and orchard—price $25 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union town-ship, 15 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in Lebanon township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—3 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard—price $300. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hilly to be good for grazing or tillage.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable water power for a mill—price $60 per acre.

38 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, half cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No. 2260, in Wayne township—price $75.

91 acres of wild land in Le Boeuf township—price $7 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie.

WILSON KING,
Feb 26, 1851. 43 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

ERIE STEAM FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have purchased of the interest of Levi Sennett & Co. in the Erie Foundry, desire to give notice that they will continue to carry on the business in its various branches, under the style of SUNNETT & CO. and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to the establishment, and to those who may want anything in their line

PARDON SUNNETT,
CONRAD BROWN, JR.,
MATTHEW B. BARR.

March 22d, 1851.

New Firm! New Goods!

P. ARSUCKLE & J. P. KEPLER having formed a Co-Partnership in the Mercantile business, at the old stand of the senior partner, No 3, Perry Block, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which they will sell cheap. A small advance already on Cost which the Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine

Erie, April 5, 1851. 47

Military Land Warrants.

THE subscriber, re-located Warrants, is prepared to locate Military Bounty Land Warrants in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, 160 acre warrants at $15—80 acre warrants at $10; 40 acre warrants at $5. Two cents per cent deducted for warrants located in Wisconsin.

The choice of Government lands in northern and western Wisconsin can always be had in the Townships where Government Land Offices are located, at Fond du Lac, Menasha, Green Bay and Mineral Point. Those wishing to have warrants located in the choicest localities, and in the west, would do well to forward them to the subscriber at the earliest moment. I will pay particular attention to the location of all warrants entrusted to me. My contract accompanies the Warrant with a full description of the land located. Plats of Land Offices, Oak Openings or Prairie, Depth of Soil, &c., immediately sent to owners as soon as located, and when Patents can be had from Washington. Address Post-paid to the subscriber at Pondulac, Fondulac Co., Wisconsin.

E. MONELL.

References—E. P. Colton, Receiver; M. S. Gibson, Receiver of the Land Office, Willow River, St Croix Co., Wisconsin; E. Conklin, Receiver of Land Office, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Samuel W. Beall, Esq., Washington; S. Medbery, Esq., Fond du Lac, Fondulac, Wisconsin; Hon. James Thompson, James C. Marshall, Smith Jackson, Erie, Pa. 3m4

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

North-East Corner of Market and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

P. DUFF, Author of the "Science of Accounts" and "Western System of Book-keeping," Principal of Book-keeping and the Commercial Sciences.

N. B. Hatch, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, Professor of Mercantile Law.

John D. Williams, the most popular Penman West of the mountains, Professor of Ornamental and Mercantile Penmanship.

Upwards of eighteen years experience in the most extensive and domestic wholesale business, gives the proprietor of this establishment an experience in training others for the counting-house possessed by but few teachers of book-keeping in the country, and all who possess the highest standard accountants are requested to call. Gentlemen's credentials from upwards of one hundred Bankers, Merchants, and Manufacturers in the city, as also the cards of the principal officers of the American Insurance Company, and many of the leading mercantile Bankers and Bank Officers of the City of New York, appended to his North American Accountant, and Western Steamboat Accountant. Terms $—Apply to P. Duff. 1y47

Summer Goods. Excitement Continued.

HAVING just received from New York, I am now receiving a complete assortment of the seasonable late styles of Summer Dress Goods, Lawns, Barages, Silks, Dresses, together with other descriptions not so familiar to mention in the stock. In attending to the wants of the Ladies, will of course claim first attention, as the goods are laid out on the counter to select, in proof of this they have only to call at the Cheap Cash Store of Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, the stock of which for variety and cheapness of prices, those of my names sake's coat, and quality suited to the season, even the particular taste of the most fastidious can be accommodated. A new lot of Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Leather in large quantity. Fine Crockery department keeps pace with the others in every respect.

Having taken advantage of the *present* purchases made with cash, over the counter, I now request the community to satisfy themselves that I can sell as cheap by comparing my prices with those of any other establishment in the city.

ISAAC T. CLARK.
Erie, May 31. No. 1, Reed House.

Great Excitement! News from the World's Fair!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of every variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, such as cannot fail to please the eye, and suit the taste.

Our stock is unusually large, and new and splendid styles, a large and splendid assortment of Prints, Summer shawls, Delaines, Stripe and Plaid Delaines, which will be sold cheap for cash at No. 1 Wright's Block.

May 17. LAIRD & RUST.

PORTABLE FURNACES.—We have just received New Patterns for several sizes of these fast-saving articles, for stoves and use, and are prepared to furnish customers with a superior article. A few on hand ready for use. SENNETT & CO.
May 31.

NAILS.—A large lot of first quality Nails, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices for Cash, at the Erie Steam Foundry.
May 31. SENNETT & CO.

TEAS.—Fresh Green and Black Teas, only six weeks from Canton, some as low as Ten Cts per pound good.
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRITT & SONS.

TAR, Cotch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by
16 R. T. & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beaty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square.

Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n11

VEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

AXES.

30 doz. Miles White & Co's superior Cast Steel Axes for sale by the doz. or single—warranted
GEO. SELDEN & SON.

OILS.—Hyoscianus, Ergot and Croton, at
CARTER'S

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by
June 21. D. S. CLARK.

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by
June 21, 1851 R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

25 KEGS Kentucky Rifle Powder, just rec'd, and for sale by the half, quarter, or whole Keg by
June 21, 1851. 6 R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

To the Sick and Afflicted!

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs: the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir,—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my mouth—when the paroxysms came upon me—and, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which I immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, *strengthened and healed* my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that *should* be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the *means of saving* many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was.

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Before any particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thick, to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, fac-simile engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne on front, also his signature all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public!"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, *for his child, and by its use discharged 93 of the largest worms he had ever seen.* It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nameless worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP, P. M.

BEWARD OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞ See that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!

DR SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alterative, changing the state of consciousness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H Hatchitt Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your *medicine sells well, and Heaves universal satisfaction.* Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a *large* supply.

Chidsey & Hughes, Evansville, Pa., writes, April 10, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most of the stores throughout the country, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House Erie.
J. R. Burton, No. 3, "
Wm. P. Judson, & Co., " Waterford
J. A. White, " Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros., " Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell, " Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callender, Meadville.
C. M. Burton & Co., "
W. & J. W. Campbell, Cumberlge.
Perkins & Leffingwell, Woodcock.
Crummings & Shattuck, Evansburg.
J. L. Parks, Adamsville
L. H. Walkley, Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicine generally.
Dec. 2d, 1850 1y33

KEYSTONE MUTUAL Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the States and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the promptness of this company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter of Mrs. Schoyer.

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr. Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $5,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on the 12th of July 1850. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 29th of July, 1850, and died in a fit of Nightmare on the 22 day of July, but two days after he received his policy. He had signed a promissory note for the amount, all due up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Penelope Schoyer, received from this company within 20 days after his death, $5,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Spicer, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late husband, Jacob S. Schoyer, and the promptness with which the Company paid that claim of $5,000, impels me to take this method of returning to the company my thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by gentlemen of strict integrity and honor, I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to avail themselves of its benefit in their operations. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman.

Rev. T. Marshal Boggs, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster Co. city, Pa., took out a policy of insurance in this company in June, 1850, for $2,000, and paid the first yearly premium on the 30th of Nov. 1850; but by his providential and forethought left to his bereaved family his Policy of $2,000, which he lived but just 23 days.

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on the Secretary at his office, No 29, Market st. Harrisburg, or S. Morgan Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office Messrs west of Laird & Rust's Store, Reed House.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.
J. W. WILSON, Sec'y.—January 25, 1851.

Awful Conflagration.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still to be found at the old stand, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, where he will be pleased to show those friends who call a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie; among which will be found black, blue black Pilot and Dress coats, plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Drawers, Cotton and Silk Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., not like that sold by our ready-made manufacturers in the East and represented as their own manufacture, but of the best quality of cloth, which will be made up and all garments warranted to be the best made. Also, the newest styles of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and I am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a man a "fit" in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted and if they don't come under the head of "Fits" you are not compelled to take them. As I am now receiving on a fine stock of goods, and intend to sell them at the lowest cash prices I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie. If you don't believe it just call round at No. 2, and we will show you the prices.

Also, a splendid assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings, which we are prepared to make up to order on short notice.

Expect to receive shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plows, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. A single mould board, with Cast of Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.

16, May 31. [3] SENNETT & Co.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We have made arrangements by which we shall receive weekly the latest styles from the City. Persons wishing the latest styles will do well to call at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST.

H. P. STOCKTON,

(Successor to William N. Lewis, & Co.)

BEGS leave to inform the citizens and gentleman of Erie, and people generally, that he has opened a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., (north of the Court House, one door west of State street,) which he will be pleased to exhibit and will sell at prices most reasonable. A call is respectfully solicited.

Erie May 24.

CROCKERY.—We have received a large consignment of Crockery Ware of every variety of patterns, which we will sell cheap for cash at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST

May 31.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles

Emery & Co's Horse Power and Threshing Machine,
Sub soil Plows
Corn Planters and Seed Drills,
Dog Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cross cut Saws and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,

Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited.

D. S. CLARK.
Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pay: (*no word for it.*) as cheap as any other in Erie. Good bladder prints from 6¼ to 8c., and the best English and Merrimac at 12½ per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call.

MARTIN & BRIGGS.
Erie, June 14, 1851. 6m5.

GOOD NEWS!

RAILROAD and Plank Road matters equitably settled, enabling all to arrive at the Depot, No. 3, Perry Block, where the subscribers are just receiving a general and well selected stock of reasonable goods, embracing the varieties usually kept in Dry Goods Stores, which are opened at prices that cannot fail to please. Particular hereafter. Please call and examine quality and prices. No charge for exhibiting goods.

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER
April 19.

NEW GOODS, No. 5 Cheap Side, On Hand.

THE Subscribers are now receiving daily by Express and Canal a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of,

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
Paper Hanging, Iron, Nails, &c

And a great assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, all of which have been purchased for CASH and will be sold in a small advance.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, May 3, 1851 31

☞ At a meeting of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company held at the Treasurer's office, on the 30th ult., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. M. Tibbals, A. W. Brewster,
J. H. Wilcox, Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall, William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton, J. H. Haynes,
Hedley Sherman, George Selden,
J. D. Clark, N. W. Russell

On motion Smith Jackson was chosen President, J. H. Williams, Treasurer, R. J. Sibley, Secretary.

The Office of the Company, is now removed to the Register and Recorder's office. REUBEN J. SIBLEY, Sec'ty.
Erie, May 10, 1851. 3t39

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
do. School Compendium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORICAL.

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

Science of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind,

ELECTIONARY WORK

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Brittonard Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Bolmon and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with Stereographer Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

D. SPAFFORD.
May 21.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call or me before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blow horns, dippers, skimmers, teakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lamp fillers, funnels, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake baxes, trunks, dec. vers, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, tea cups and pails, ratile boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters put up and attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—At all forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter which will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel,

Erie, March 13, 1851.—14 M. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, as I intend to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

Also, on hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expect to receive shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plows, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast of Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.

16, May 31. [3] SENNETT & Co.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We have made arrangements by which we shall receive weekly the latest styles from the City. Persons wishing the latest styles will do well to call at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST.

H. P. STOCKTON,

(Successors to William N. Lewis, & Co.)

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Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

New Store, Now Firm!

NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!!

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., and they are now receiving and opening at their store in the Sennett Block, a large and well-selected stock of fashionable and seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

among which may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinettes, Plaids, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, de Laines, Lawns, Ensdinas, Silks, Laces, Cambrics, Bonnets, Hats, Parasols, &c. Also a beautiful lot of Vestings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Shelf and heavy hardware, Iron Steel, Nails, spikes, Glass and Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and a well selected Stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Also, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Carpenter Tools, Farming implements &c., The stock is about as large as can be found in Erie, and will be found as cheap as the cheapest. We solicit, and hope to merit a share of public patronage. Give us a call, and we will satisfy you as to goods and prices.

M. B. LOWRY,
Erie, April 26, 1851. SENNETT & CO.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any, worked by hand Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.

Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

MEXICAN LAND WARRANTS!

WARRANTS for 80 and 160 acres each, guaranteed to be good in every respect, for sale at the exchange office of

Erie, June 14. M. SANFORD & CO.

PREMIUM FOR SILVER.—We pay a premium in GOLD for Dollars, Half Dollars and Five Francs.

Erie, June 14. M. SANFORD & CO.

Radway's Ready Relief for Pain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Dolourex, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by

Erie, Aug 2 12 CARTER & BRO.

CURRIER'S TOOLS and Fish Oil for sale by
J. H. FULLERTON

WILLOW WAGONS of every variety for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

CHURNS of every description for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

200,000 G. D Percussion caps for sale by
[6] R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

500 BAGS Dairy Salt for sale by
R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STOR

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

This power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disorders of the Liver and Lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston *Bee*,

The Editor said, Dec. 28,

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Debility, *is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day.* These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25:

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done all the guilty care of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally praised, and which has met the hearty approval of the *Farmers in all.*"

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the ills of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120, Arch street, one door below 6th, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICE REDUCED TO 75 cts. PER BOTTLE.

Also for sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lamuson & Goff, McKean Corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, 1951. 1yn22

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz.: 4 and 5-4 Boards, 7, 2, 3 and 4 inch Plank; Common 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 5 by 4 Scantling, and all sizes of the following thicknesses: 1¼, 1¾, 2, 3 and 4 inches; Cherry and all k